

Boston Police

2002 Annual Report



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MISSION STATEMENT

*We dedicate ourselves to work
in partnership with the community,
to fight crime, reduce fear and improve
the quality of life in our neighborhoods.
Our mission is neighborhood policing.*

THE VALUES OF THE BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

- I. Guarantee the Constitutional Rights of All Citizens
- II. Maintain the Highest Standards of Honesty and Integrity
- III. Promote Professionalism of the Boston Police Department
- IV. Enhance the Working Relationship between the Department and the Neighborhoods
- V. Improve the Quality of Life in our Neighborhoods

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Produced by

The Office of the Police Commissioner

Bruce Blake, Editor

Sgt. Det. Brendan D. Flynn, Project Manager

Editorial Staff

Bruce Blake

Sgt. Det. Brendan D. Flynn

Donald McGough

Robert G. Neville

Gregory Mahoney

Cover Design & Photo

Gregory Mahoney

Graphic Design

Robert G. Neville

Gregory Mahoney

Elizabeth Clairwood

Marc Vaillancourt

Lisa Perry

Christopher Croke

Photography

Gregory Mahoney

Elizabeth Clairwood

Marc Vaillancourt

Lisa Perry

Richard Neville

Identification Unit

City Hall Photography

Statistical Data

Office of Research & Evaluation

Carl A. Walter - Director

Special Thanks to

Detective Mary McInness

Clara Ruggiero

Edward P. Callahan

James Jordan

Lt. Det. Francis T. Miller

Supt. Ann Marie Doherty

Supt. Thomas A. Dowd

Mary Jo Harris

Taylor Small

Massachusetts State Police

Marilyn Sierrazza

AT A GLANCE

City of Boston

Founded	1630
Government	Mayor/City Council
City Budget	\$1.8 billion
Area	48.9 Sq. Miles
Open Space	19.27 percent
Altitude (in feet above sea level)	28
Average Annual Temperature	50.6 F.
Rainfall (in inches)	45.89
Resident Population	589,141
Daytime Population	2 Million
Median Income	\$52,792
Police Officer/Population Ratio	1 per 276 Residents
Public Safety Spending per Capita	\$661.06
Population Density	12,166
Registered Voters	263,026
Average Median Selling Price for Homes	\$289,000
Residential Property Tax per 1K	\$11.29
Commercial Property Tax per 1K	\$30.33
Paved Streets (miles)	784
Sidewalks (miles)	1,500
Parks & Recreation Facilities	541
Private/Parochial School Population	20,600
Public School Population	62,400
Per-Pupil Spending	\$10,026
Public Schools	131
Charter Schools	14
Non-Public Schools	72
Pilot Schools	13
Colleges & Universities	41
Hospitals	21
Major Newspapers	2
Television Outlets	8
MBTA Travelers	1.2 Million Boardings Daily
Languages Spoken in Boston Homes	140
Ethnicity in Boston	More than 100 Types



Boston Police Department

Organized	1854
Sworn Officers	2,138
Civilian Personnel	819
Budget	\$220 Million
Median Age	44
Mean Years of Service	19
Facilities	25
Patrol Vehicles	744
Specialty/Support Vehicles	89
Motorcycles	69
Water Craft	6
Horses/Ponies	14
Canines	14
E-911 Calls	623,930
Call Screening (Non-Emergency)	20,274
Total Calls Recorded	644,204
Wireless 911 Calls	87,025
Calls in Foreign Languages	58
Special Events Policed	425



Dear Fellow Bostonians:

We have made great strides in Boston over the last year, and we continue to strengthen the city's reputation as one of the best places to live, work and conduct business. Much of this progress stems from the steady and measurable gains made by the Boston Police Department. As you look through this report, you will notice that violent crime in Boston is at its lowest in three decades. We thank our police officers for their unwavering commitment to protecting the quality of life in our neighborhoods.

There is no doubt that the Boston Police Department is among the finest in the nation and shines as a beacon for police departments across America. As host of the Regional Community Policing Institute, Boston also shares its successful community policing strategies with other police forces throughout New England.

Now we face the difficult challenges of the national recession, and we must do more with less. I am determined to do everything possible to protect our city services and build on the foundation of past improvements. Despite these budget realities, however, we have much to anticipate in the coming years. Our great past paved the way for an even better future. The Big Dig is nearing completion, several major development projects are underway, and we will open three new schools this year. We rely heavily upon the Police Department for the implementation and execution of public safety measures to serve as the backbone of these endeavors.

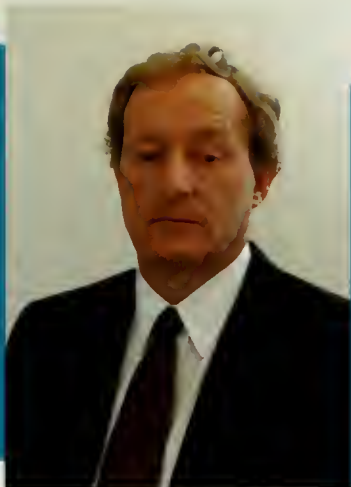
As Boston continues to grow and flourish, you and your neighbors are still our strongest partners in our efforts to reduce crime in each of your neighborhoods. We all have an important role to play in making Boston's streets safer. I look to you, the people of Boston, to maintain your cooperation and collaboration with each other and with the Police Department, to make Boston the safest city in America.

Let us always remember that Boston is America's birthplace. The seeds of democracy and freedom were planted and cultivated here. I salute Commissioner Evans and the Boston Police Department for their daily professionalism and courage as they carry on these ideals on behalf of us all.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Thomas M. Menino". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Thomas" being the most prominent part.

Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston



Dear Neighbor:

As Bostonians, we can all take pride in the fact that despite difficult times, our City remains a very safe place to live, work, and visit. Our neighborhoods remain vital, vibrant, and diverse places to do business, go to school, or raise a family. This is due in large part to the strength of our police-community partnerships, and the spirit of cooperation they help to promote throughout Boston.

In recent years we had begun to see increases in crime for the first time in a decade. These modest increases seemed to underline the fact that changing times had brought with them a new set of challenges. Our crime rates had fallen so far for so long, that some people wondered if we had reached the bottom point in a cycle, or if crime might already be starting to creep back up, despite our best efforts.

I am pleased to tell you that this is not what has happened. As you'll see in this report, during 2002, Boston's crime statistics again returned to their encouraging downward trends. We saw decreases not only within specific major categories, such as shootings and homicides, but also in Part I Crime taken as a whole. Even more encouraging, our rate of violent crime in Boston dropped to a level not seen here in over three decades.

These successes have not come easily for our Department or our city as a whole. We have all been deeply affected by the changed realities of our post-9/11 world. As our Department's responsibilities have grown, our numbers have diminished, but our resolve, professionalism, and commitment have not. Department personnel continue to provide Bostonians with the very best in public safety services. Through their daily use of superior training, techniques, and equipment, their diligent efforts are emblematic of our Department's "First In the Nation" status, and a source of pride for grateful Bostonians.

Certainly there is still much more for us to do—both as a Department and as a community. New challenges will require new ways of doing business, but our core mission remains the same. As a Department we pledge to continue working with you to fight crime, reduce fear, and improve the quality of life in our neighborhoods. Our joint efforts have been successful thus far, and with your continued support and participation, we look forward to doing everything we can to make Boston the safest city it can be.

Sincerely,

Paul F. Evans
Police Commissioner

OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

The Office of the Police Commissioner includes:

- Community Disorders Unit
- Graphic Arts Unit
- Office of Administrative Hearings
- Office of Communication
- Office of Family Assistance
- Office of Labor Relations
- Office of the Legal Advisor
- Office of Media Relations
- Office of Research and Evaluation
- Office of Strategic Planning and Resource Development

As Boston's public safety needs have grown increasingly complex, the Office of the Police Commissioner (OPC) has continued to lead and support the efforts of BPD personnel citywide. OPC's strong research, policy development, planning, and community and employee relations capabilities help to guide the Department's overall provision of core policing services. They also shape the organization's ability to successfully adapt to changing circumstances in preparation for the many new challenges that lie ahead. Though their functions are quite diverse, OPC staff members all work together toward the Department's overall mission of working in partnership with the community to fight crime, reduce fear, and improve the quality of life in Boston's neighborhoods.

To do this, OPC staff members work directly with other Department employees, with a variety of state, local, and federal agencies, and with a broad spectrum of community members and civic leaders. Strong police-community partnerships play an important role in creating successful crime-prevention and problem-solving strategies, so maintaining close ties with numerous individuals, agencies, and organizations is essential. In several key areas, these collaborative efforts are being used to build upon the Department's recent successes, while also clearing a path for new initiatives. During the year 2002 some of these innovative efforts included:

- A comprehensive personnel-utilization study was conducted that will guide the Department's ongoing re-organization efforts in the months and years to come. As part of this process, a consulting firm with a background in public administration was engaged to perform an audit of every position in the entire Department. From this data, recommendations were provided to Commissioner Evans on how the Department could gain additional street-level patrol staff by eliminating redundancies and consolidating administrative positions.

- The fourth-annual series of BPD Violence Prevention Grants awarded \$500,000 to over 45 community-based partner organizations. These organizations share common goals with the Department, which they are asked to articulate via a rigorous screening process. Those selected then use their awards to fund a diverse set of neighborhood-based crime prevention programs throughout the community.

- OPC's Office of Family Assistance continued to provide support to the spouses, parents, children and other family members of active and retired BPD personnel who are injured, disabled, or demised. It also acts as the Commissioner's liaison to groups such as the Boston Retired Police Officers Association, and Mass. Chapter, Concerns of Police Survivors.

- The Office of Strategic Planning and Resource Development helped the Department to secure and manage an additional \$25 million in new and continuing program grants from federal, state, and private donors, including a \$2.8 million Port Security Grant, and a million dollar Department of Justice grant to create a new Boston Juvenile Re-entry Initiative.



- OPC's Security Unit hosted and provided dignitary protection for a number of high ranking visiting and local officials including: Mayors, Members of Congress, a number of visiting Police Chiefs/Commissioners, and delegations from Israel, Singapore, Pakistan, New Zealand, and Brazil among others. Numerous advance planning and security considerations for city officials were accomplished.

- OPC's Office of Research and Evaluation briefed the United States Attorney's Office and other Anti-Terrorism Task Force-members on BPD's consequence management and plume modeling technologies used in the assessment of potential terrorist threats. ORE also trained numerous Department employees, including members of Special Operations, HazMat and the Explosive Ordnance Unit, on the use of its Consequence Assessment Tool Set Mapping and Management application.

- The Office of Research & Evaluation provided detailed crime briefings for the Commissioner and command staff at regularly scheduled Crime Analysis Meetings. It also provided research and other technical support for the Department's

ongoing Gang Assessment Initiative, Unsolved Shooting Project, Personnel Analysis Meetings, and Operation Safe City emergency response reports, as well as over 500 citizen requests for localized crime analysis information.

- Community Disorders Unit personnel investigated a total of 331 bias-motivated cases in 2002, down from 402 in 2001, a 16 percent decrease.

- Using new technologies, Graphic Arts personnel and the Medical Examiner's Office worked together to develop composite facial reconstructions in cases involving unidentified skeletal remains. With \$20,000 of seed funding from the Bureau of Investigative Services for specialized computer equipment, and assistance from Boston's Museum of Science and Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, they successfully developed innovative new methodologies that may eventually be utilized by law enforcement and forensic personnel across the country. Additionally, they support the multi-media requirements of the entire Department and some city agencies.

- The Office of Media Relations fielded thousands of inquiries in 2002, both from media outlets all over the world, as well as local citizens. These included phone, email, and written requests for statistics, Freedom of Information Act documents, and other BPD-related information. Media Relations also hosted numerous press conferences, generated 225 press releases, and hosted 40 "Call the Cops" television shows on the Boston Neighborhood Network.

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Bureau of Administrative Services includes:

- Central Supply Division
- Evidence Management Division
- Facilities Management Division
- Finance Division
- Fleet Management Division
- Human Resources Division
- Information Technology Division
- Licensing Division

The Department's Bureau of Administrative Services (BAS) provides the essential support services which BPD personnel depend on to do their jobs throughout Boston each day. The Bureau is responsible for a range of planning, human resources, finance, licensing, and information technology functions. They manage the physical plant and equipment including fleet vehicles, supplies, property, evidence and building maintenance and repair. There is a strong focus on customer service, covering both internal units and employees and the general public.

During 2002, the BAS Finance Division continued to support the Department's overall mission through its supervision of the Department's fiscal resources. Finance Division personnel are responsible for ensuring, via diverse internal controls and a prescribed reporting structure, that the Department operates in compliance with the budget approved for it each year by Boston's elected City Council. In 2002, this important function included oversight of an Operating Budget of \$220 million, External Funds of \$10 million, and \$30 million in Paid Police Detail funds.

The Finance Division has made notable improvements to facilitate better use of the Department's financial resources during recent years. During 2002, the Department began modifying much of its internal business-process technology, specifically the PeopleSoft Financial and Payroll System. These comprehensive changes now enable Finance personnel to provide real-time reports to the Department's senior leadership on a range of fiscal issues.

Additionally, the Finance Division is also working to assist in the conversion of the current financial system to a web-based version, scheduled for implementation in 2003. This improvement will enhance the overall availability of financial information, and will also provide improved management access to an online database used for tracking both Operating and Grant-based budgetary funds.

In addition to its responsibility for the maintenance of BPD's 194,000 sq. ft. Headquarters at One Schroeder Plaza, Facilities' personnel continued to care for 11 neighborhood police Stations, as well as thirteen additional specialized unit locations. Even with all of these responsibilities, Facilities' personnel found time to engage in several new initiatives.

Major renovations and other improvements at several of the Department's heavily used neighborhood stations figured prominently among these new projects. Such construction projects would require professional supervisory capabilities if conducted anywhere, but required even more planning and close attention to detail given the 24/7 nature of the policing activities conducted at these facilities. In District E-5 (West Roxbury), the improvements include a newly upgraded HVAC system, a completely renovated cell-block area, an addition that will house new office and locker space, and an on-site fitness center. Improvements in District C-11 (Dorchester) included a renovated HVAC system, along with improvements to detectives' and other office spaces. In East Boston, Facilities worked with local personnel on an exterior beautification project which included the planting of flowers and trees outside the District A-7 station.

The Central Supply Division, while always an essential service provided to the Department, was called into action post 9-11. The Department was faced with providing officers with "new tools of the trade". The Central Supply Division was commissioned to provide emergency equipment, i.e. gas masks, nitrile gloves, surgical masks, etc., for sworn personnel to prepare for responses to critical incidents.

Along with supplying emergency equipment the Central Supply Division has been continuing its body armor replacement program. This program's main goal is to keep the officers on the street protected by replacing their bulletproof vests every five years.

The Central Supply Division not only keeps officers equipped but also maintains and manages all department records and archives, processes lost and found property, and conducts auctions to dispose of surplus department and unclaimed vehicles and found property.

In keeping with the spirit of "Community Policing," the Central Supply Division donates bicycles to the "Bikes not Bombs" program. This program gives young people ages 12 to 18 the opportunity to earn the donated bicycles by repairing them. Instructors, ages 16 to 18, teach safety and mechanics while the youths earn wages and gain vocational skills.



BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES

The Bureau of Investigative Services includes:

- Drug Control Division
- Forensic Technology Division
- Homicide Unit
- Investigative Planning Division
- Major Investigations Division

The Bureau of Investigative Services (BIS) highly trained staff is called upon daily to deal with a wide variety of cases requiring their diligence and expertise. During 2002, bank robberies remained a high priority, even though many of them were committed by suspects who did not show a weapon. To address this problem, BIS personnel convened a city-wide meeting among the FBI Bank Robbery Task Force and local bank security managers to share information and plan new strategies. BIS personnel also met with additional bank representatives via the Massachusetts Bankers Association. Together, these meetings resulted in a number of innovative recommendations to deter future robberies and apprehend repeat offenders. As a result, local banks experienced 17 percent fewer robberies, and the joint Bank Robbery Task Force identified 35 suspects wanted for 95 percent of all of the robberies committed.

A cooperative effort among the Bureau's Homicide, Sexual Assault, Crime Lab, and Identification Units led to the identification and arrest of suspects wanted for numerous serious crimes. In one case, investigators solved a 1997 Roxbury homicide after the Crime Lab developed a DNA profile from blood samples collected at the crime scene. When submitted to a Massachusetts-wide database, the DNA profile identified a suspect who was subsequently indicted.

The trend for criminals to perpetrate "techno-frauds" such as identity theft is a growing concern for law enforcement agencies across the country. The Major Case Unit provided a strong local response to these issues through a number of notable investigations and arrests in 2002. In one, Major Case Unit personnel investigated a seemingly simple but deceptive ATM-banking scam. In it, unwitting customers were directed to swipe their bank cards into an alternate device while the customary equipment was supposedly inoperative. The suspects would later retrieve the device to download the victims'

vital personal information. Major Case Unit investigators caught and arrested 2 individuals for this scheme and seized their illegal computer equipment as evidence.

The Ballistics Unit achieved notable success during 2002 through their efforts to identify weapons and other ballistics evidence used in multiple shootings. Teaming up with the Office of Research and Evaluation, Ballistics Unit personnel analyzed evidence submitted through the National Integrated Ballistic Identification Network, or NIBIN, to identify trends and patterns. This information assisted investigators in solving numerous related homicide and aggravated assault cases. Ballistics also improved their evidence-tracking and data-sharing capabilities with help from BPD's Information Systems Group (ISG). An ISG programmer worked closely with Ballistics personnel to create a customized, web-based "Ballistics Case Management" database.

Given the events of September 2001, the need for cooperative exchange of sensitive law enforcement information is critical. In 2002, the Intelligence Unit hosted the 47th annual Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU) conference, attended by over 140 delegates from all over the world. It provided a forum for discussion of key issues and fostered the development of positive relationships which facilitate the easy exchange of sensitive information and intelligence.

The number of reported auto thefts continued to decrease throughout the city in 2002 due to several key factors. These included the implementation of a new reporting policy to deter fraud and promote cooperation with the insurance industry, the assignment of district-specific auto theft investigators, and the ongoing efforts of the Auto Theft Unit. With assistance from the Major Case Unit, Auto Theft Unit personnel successfully identified "hot spot" areas, deployed "bait" vehicles, and obtained other equipment to significantly reduce auto thefts and arrest offenders.

The Bureau of Investigative Services has also continued to develop new ways to reach out to the victims of crime. BIS personnel train both recruit officers and domestic violence advocates on topics such as crisis intervention, conflict resolution, and victims' rights. They provide victim assistance literature in readily accessible areas of district stations, and have also created their own pamphlets on identification theft, sexual assault, and domestic violence.

In 2002, the Sexual Assault Unit initiated a program known as BASIN, or Boston Area Sex Investigators Network. The network includes state, local, and university police departments. The primary goal of the group is to share intelligence, strategies, and resources to enhance sexual assault investigations in the greater Boston area. The group also seeks to provide individuals at the highest risk of being sexually assaulted--youths between the ages of 15-24--with easy access to comprehensive information about sexual assault and the resources available to victims of this crime. In collaboration with BASIN, Emerson College staff and students established a web page, SurviveRape.org. The web site is hosted by the City of Boston and contains links to service providers and the BASIN network members.

The Domestic Violence Unit hosted a training program for police officers and others on trauma response. The Trauma Center, funded through a grant from the Commonwealth's Department of Mental Health, provides training focused on ways to communicate with grieving youth and families. Basic and advanced concepts of traumatic stress associated with child abuse, homicide, and other incidents are included in the 4-day training, as well as discussion of the cumulative impact of such trauma on detectives and responding officers, and strategies they can use for self-care and stress reduction.

The Bureau's Drug Control Division (DCD) continued to have a serious impact on the distribution of controlled substances throughout the city by disrupting several organized groups involved in illegal drug trafficking. One investigation targeted the distribution of so-called "club drugs" after receiving intelligence. A coordinated effort by Drug Control Division, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the US Customs Service led to the seizure of a significant amount of ketamine, methamphetamine, ecstasy, and GHB. As a result, the investigators also arrested one individual believed to be a major distributor of these drugs in Boston-area nightclubs.



Superintendent Ann Marie Doherty

Superintendent Robert P. Dunford

BUREAU OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Bureau of Professional Development includes:

- Training & Education Division (Academy)
- Regional Roundtables on Ethics and Integrity (RRT)
- Regional Community Policing Institute of New England (RCPI/NE)

The Boston Police Department's diverse training needs are managed by its Bureau of Professional Development. Through it, new recruits and seasoned veterans alike receive the best training available. This training prepares officers for the growing challenges they face in their patrol, investigative, or specialized duties. In addition to the Boston Police Academy itself, the Regional Roundtables on Ethics and Integrity, and Regional Community Policing Institute of New England also help the Department to work closely with other jurisdictions throughout New England. Together they continue to develop and implement innovative training programs for law enforcement personnel across the country.

Recruit Class 39-02 graduated 48 new officers in 2002, after receiving 31 weeks of intense training. It was the first incoming recruit class to go through the Department's comprehensive Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) training. The WMD training was also provided to veteran officers and encompassed both the Domestic Preparedness Awareness program created by Department of Justice, as well comprehensive training in the Incident Command System, or ICS. Commanders received as much as two additional days of Incident Command instruction, including joint training and tabletop exercises with members of the Boston Fire Department, Boston Emergency Medical Services, and the MBTA, Cambridge, and Brookline Police Departments. The in-depth exercises successfully explored a variety of detailed "what if" scenarios that could involve public safety and other officials from jurisdictions throughout the metropolitan Boston area.

Modifications to the Department's use of force policies required new training for all officers in this important area during 2002. The training is ongoing, and will be undertaken in three phases. The first phase was delivered via an informational videotape played at roll calls and addressed changes in the BPD's policy on the "Use of Deadly Force." In the second phase, officers received instruction on use of force options, and the specifics of the Department's policy concerning its use. In the final phase, officers will receive bi-annual scenario-based training requiring them to use their judgment regarding use of force in realistic exercises. These exercises are designed to challenge and strengthen their judgment, decision making skills, proper threat assessment, and other issues relating to the Department's warranted use of force options.

Under the Regional Roundtable on Ethics and Integrity, a Police Executive Development Roundtable emerged. During 2002, a sub-group of this executive roundtable formed a new group to focus on concerns which directly impact law enforcement agencies within Massachusetts who serve larger populations. This group, which includes the BPD, seeks to share best practices and build upon existing positive inter-agency and cross-discipline relationships.

The Boston Police Department's Developmental Round-table Review (DRR) process was inaugurated in January of 2002. All sworn members of the Department received an initial orientation on the process during their annual in-service training session. In it they learned that Developmental Roundtable Review is a Department-wide mentoring initiative designed to help individual officers improve their skills throughout their law enforcement careers.

During 2002, the Regional Community Policing Institute of New England (RCPI/NE) furthered the design and delivery of four additional curricula targeted towards police chiefs and/or senior policy makers. These courses included the Use of Force in a Community Policing Environment, Citizen Complaint Intake and Investigation, Early Identification and Intervention Systems, and Racial Profiling: Issues and Dilemmas. Instructors are currently being trained to conduct these executive level seminars nationwide in 2003, under the auspices of the Community Oriented Policing Services Office within the Department of Justice.

Throughout the rest of the year, this initiative was conducted via one-on-one employee meetings with their supervisors, the use of coaching techniques, focused goal setting, and the regular evaluation of progress toward those jointly developed professional goals. By creating a written action plan together, supervisors and direct-reports work to make planned improvements and structured moves toward skill development. Developmental Round-table Review is also expected to be a useful tool for commanders, enabling them to review and better assess their entire staff's future training needs.



BUREAU OF INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

The Bureau of Internal Investigations includes:

- Internal Affairs Division
- Anti-Corruption Division
- Auditing & Review Division
- Recruit Investigation Division

During 2002, the Bureau of Internal Investigations (BII) continued to augment and streamline its services throughout the Department. This was particularly true for its Auditing and Review Division, which sought to increase the technical proficiency of its personnel through education and training. This included graduate-level instruction on internal auditing methods at Bentley College's Graduate School of Business. As one result, this enhanced auditing capability now aids BII's overall ability to evaluate, interpret, and improve the effectiveness of various Department management practices.

In another portion of this ongoing improvement, Auditing and Review also significantly expanded its areas of inquiry during 2002. These areas now include the monitoring of all Paid Police Detail and Overtime assignments to ensure compliance with contractual limitations on hours worked. They also check for any potential conflicts that might arise from such instances, recommend preventive / remedial measures, and then monitor their compliance once implemented.

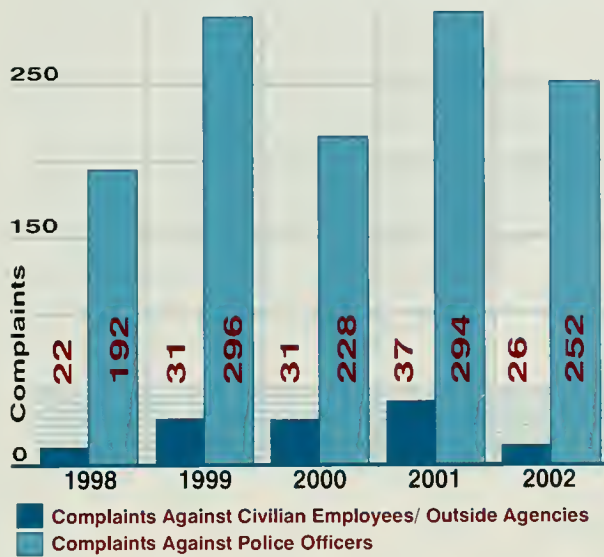
The Auditing and Review Division has also worked diligently to develop and implement a new computerized monitoring system for employee disciplinary measures, designed to ensure consistency and fairness in their application throughout the Department. This new system is already making it much easier to track this data, to quickly flag any unusual circumstances, and then to generate useful reports from the data in a more timely and user-friendly fashion. This aids both BII staff, and the senior managers throughout the Department who depend on this data to monitor the changing needs of their command and its personnel.

Computerized case-tracking improvements, along with the addition of new personnel also aided BII's Internal Affairs Division. The new case-tracking system not only allows better data collection and analysis regarding citizen complaints, but also provides more up-to-date information for use during the Department's regular Personnel Analysis Meetings. The Personnel Analysis Meeting (PAM) was modeled after the Department's highly successful Crime Analysis Meeting (CAM). CAM uses the analysis of crime data to identify problems and develop innovative solutions. Similarly, PAM involves the analysis of personnel data such as the use of sick time, citizen complaints, and even Department commendations to assist supervisors in identifying and solving problems involving employees, or in some cases preventing such problems from developing.

Internal Affairs has also improved its response to domestic violence situations involving Department employees by creating specialized investigative teams for an immediate response.

During 2002, the Bureau's Anti-Corruption Division continued to create new partnerships to effectively investigate allegations of corruption made against City of Boston employees. Members of the division reached out to community members and other agencies such as Suffolk University and the FBI via classes and other training sessions they conducted to explain their mission and goals. In addition to this outreach work, the Anti-Corruption Division also continued to maintain strong investigative and prosecutorial partnerships with the FBI, the Massachusetts State Police, the Commonwealth's Office of the Attorney General, the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, and the U.S. Attorney's Office as well.

IAD Complaints 1998 - 2002



Number of Complaints Per Employee



93% - No Complaints

Total Number of Internal Affairs Cases - 2002

43% - Internally Generated

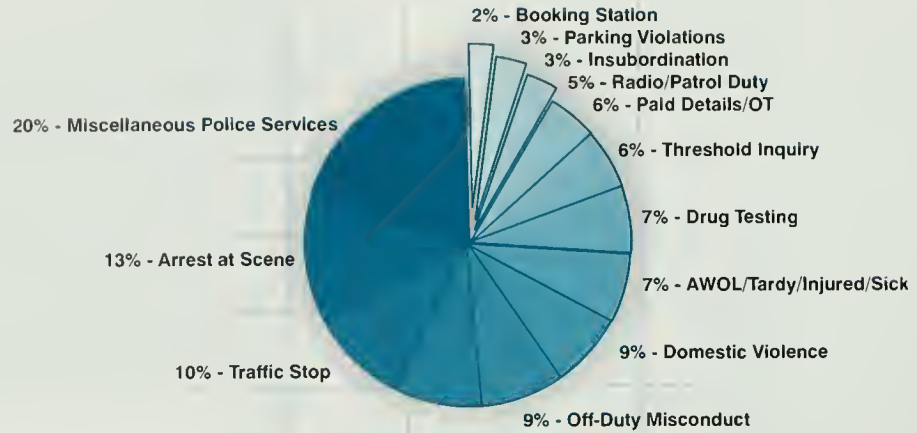


57% - Externally Generated

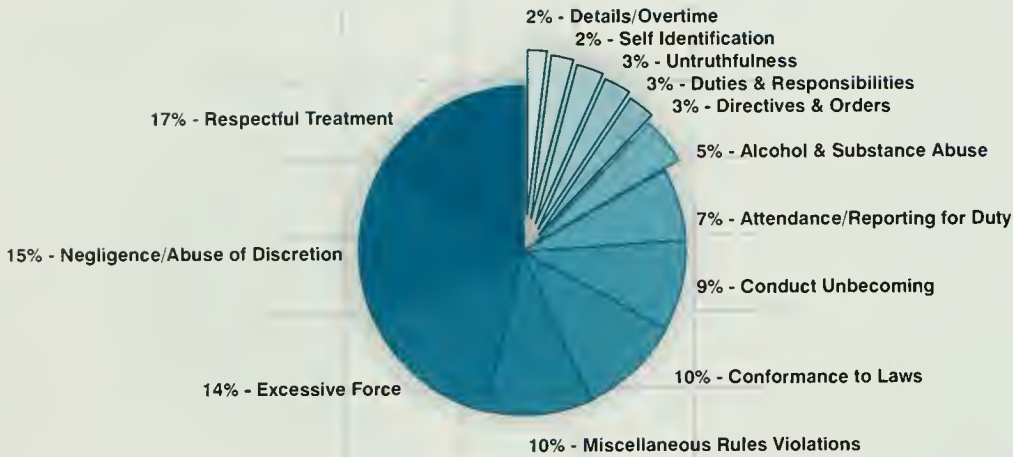
COMPLAINTS	EMPLOYEES	PERCENTAGE
Zero Complaints	2,763	93.2%
One Complaint	174	5.9%
Two Complaint	24	.8%
Three or More Complaints	4	.1%
TOTAL:	2,965	100%

CASES	EMPLOYEES	PERCENTAGE
Internally Generated	106	43%
Externally Generated	139	57%
TOTAL:	245	100%

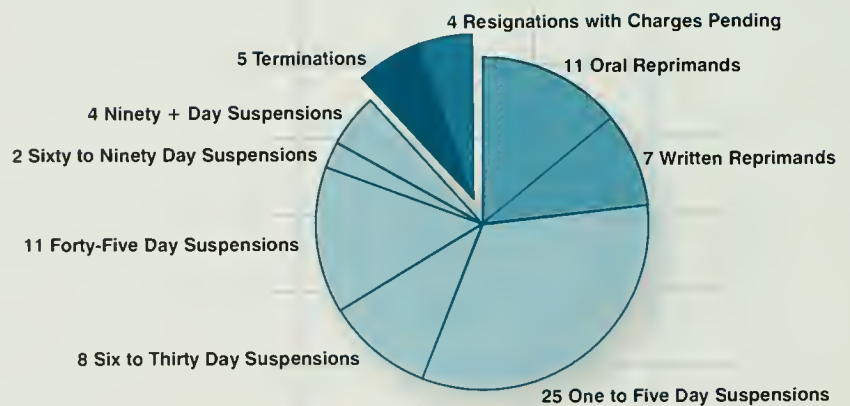
Types of Situations from which Complaints Arose - 2002



Allegations Against Department Personnel - 2002



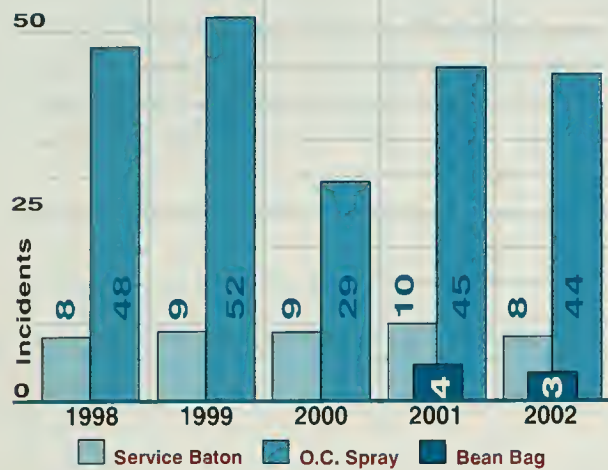
Discipline Administered - 2002



77 Total Officers Disciplined

■ Suspensions
 ■ Reprimands
 ■ Resignations
 ■ Terminations

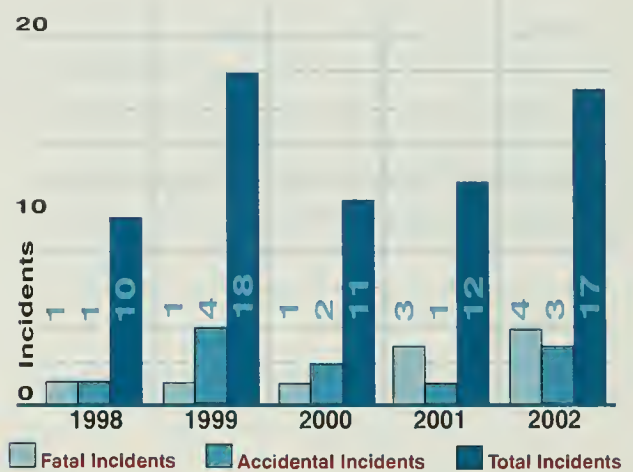
Reported Use of Service Baton, O.C. Spray, and Bean Bag 1998 - 2002



NOTE: The term "service baton" also encompasses the use of other impact weapons used under exigent circumstances in place of a service baton, e.g., flashlight.

Bean Bag - The BPD began using this less lethal force option in 2001.

Firearm Discharges 1998-2002



After researching a complaint against an officer, the Internal Affairs Division investigator prepares a report and submits it with his/her recommendation to the IAD Team Leader. After further review the reports are forwarded through the chain-of-command to the Chief of the Bureau of Internal Investigations (B.I.I.). After the Chief of B.I.I. reviews and accepts the reports, the completed report with a recommended finding is forwarded to the Legal Advisor for the Boston Police Department, and ultimately to the Police Commissioner.

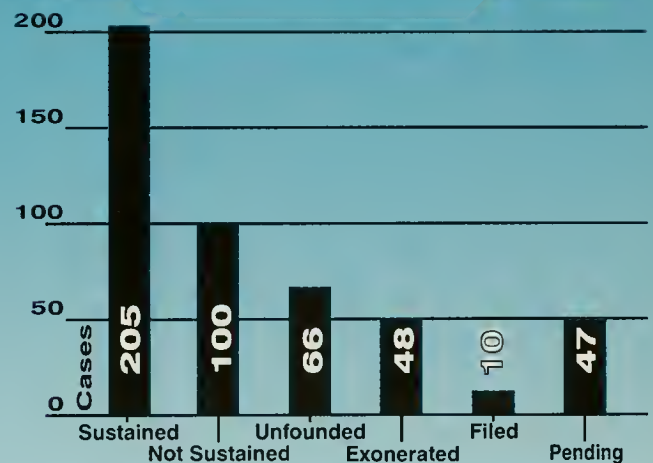
There could be multiple allegations within one case, with varied dispositions. The hierarchy for how a decision or finding is categorized is:

SUSTAINED: Sufficient evidence supports the complainant's allegations and personnel are subject to disciplinary action. This finding may reflect a need for some action.

NOT SUSTAINED: Investigation failed to prove or disprove the allegations. The weakest finding, as it reflects the inability to prove or disprove.

UNFOUNDED: Investigation reveals action complained of did not occur.

Dispositions of Individual Allegations Against Sworn BPD Officers - 2002



EXONERATED: Action complained of did occur - however, action was reasonable, proper and legal. May reflect a need for training or a change/creation of a policy.

FILED: The matter is placed on file without any disposition.

If a citizen is not satisfied with the investigative process, he/she may make an appeal to the Community Appeals Board.

CRIME STATISTICS

Measuring Progress Toward A Safer City

The Boston Police Department gathers many types of data in order to develop the specific crime-fighting and prevention strategies it uses to carry out its important mission each day. These examples illustrate the kinds of statistical information which Department personnel use to identify, analyze, understand, and successfully address local crime trends and patterns:

Crime Trends

Boston's 2002 crime statistics showed improvement in all areas of serious crime, including:

- **Violent Crime** fell to a record 31-year low (Figure 1).
- **Homicides** decreased, and were 24 percent below the City's 20-year average (Figure 2).
- **Part I Crime**—which the FBI defines as homicides, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, larcenies, and vehicle thefts — was down by 4.5 percent from 2001, the third lowest rate since 1967 (Figures 3 & 4).
- **Shootings** dropped 28 percent below the City's 10-year average, with 45 fewer incidents than in 2001. Several Department strategies highlighted in this report, including the Boston Re-entry Initiative and the Unsolved Shootings Project, have been designed to achieve further reductions in this important area (Figure 5).

FIGURE 1: Violent Crime 1983 - 2002

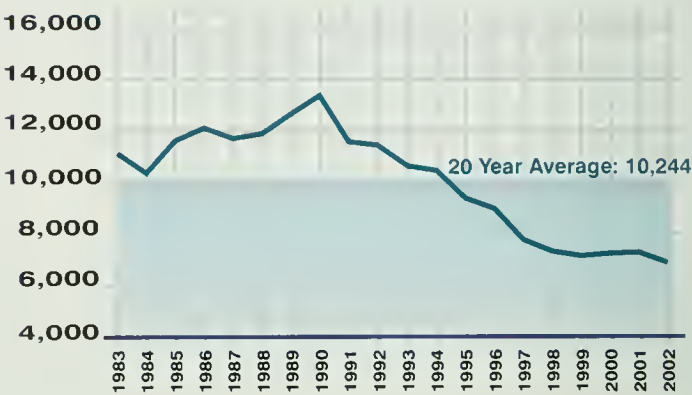


FIGURE 2: Homicide 1983 - 2002

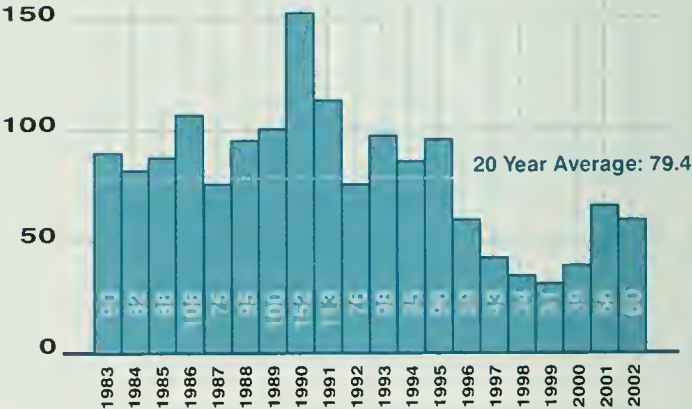


FIGURE 3: Part One Crime 1983 - 2002

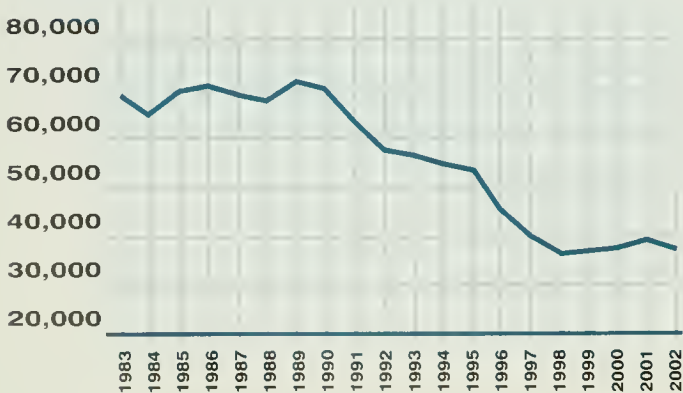


FIGURE 4: Part One Crime Comparison 2001 - 2002

CRIME TYPES	01	02	% Chg.
Homicide	66	60	-9.1%
Rape*	361	369	2.2%
Robbery*	2,524	2,533	0.4%
Aggravated Assault	4,412	3,994	-9.5%
Burglary*	4,222	3,830	-9.3%
Larceny*	17,608	17,824	1.2%
Vehicle Theft*	8,194	7,096	-13.4%
TOTAL PART 1	37,387	35,706	-4.5%

*Includes "Attempts"

The Department received a total of 514,379 calls for service during 2002 (Figure 6). Calls for service, an indicator of demand for police services, fell four percent from the previous year. At the same time, the number of these calls being handled by the Department's Neighborhood Interaction Unit (NIU) increased 11 percent to 19,910 (Figure 7). The NIU takes reports of less serious crimes over the phone from citizens who wish to file a report, but do not request that an officer respond in person. Such reporting frees up the time of officers patrolling Boston neighborhoods, allowing them to engage in more preventive strategies.

Public Safety Survey Results

In addition to using crime statistics, the Department also conducts regular citizen opinion polls to identify and solve crime-related problems and assess overall performance. The *Boston Public Safety Survey* has been conducted bi-annually by the Department since 1995 for this purpose. It helps to identify neighborhood crime issues, potential problem areas, and the impact of crime and other factors on Bostonians' perceptions of their relative safety and overall quality of life.

Results from the most recently conducted survey in 2001, show that nearly 80 percent of Boston's residents feel safe walking alone in their neighborhoods at night. This percentage has increased 42 percent since 1995, and has remained constant since 1999 (Figure 8).

A broader measure of community concerns can be seen in residents' impressions of the quality of life in their neighborhood. The citywide rating for quality of life increased slightly from 1999 to 2001. With residents ranking it on a scale of 1 to 10, it rated a 7.3 in 1999 and increased to 7.4 in 2001. Nearly three-quarters of all respondents in 2001 gave their quality of life a rating of seven or higher on this scale.

FIGURE 5: Shootings 1993 - 2002

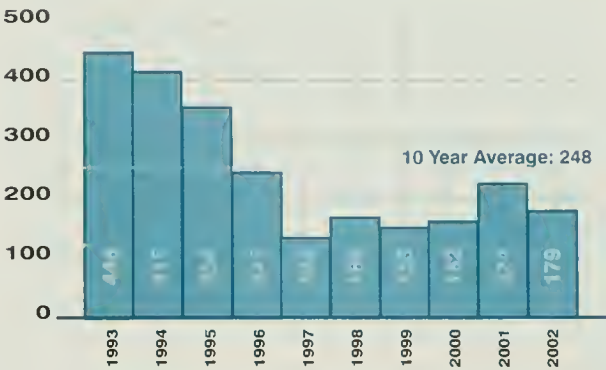


FIGURE 6: Calls for Service 1998 - 2002

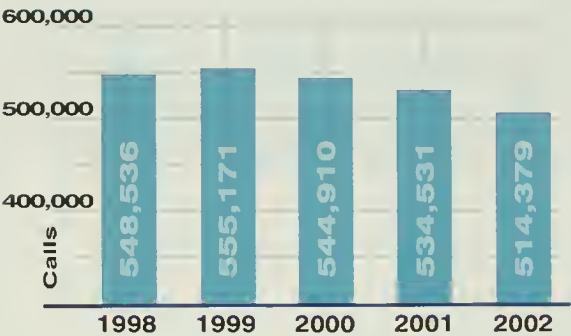


FIGURE 7: Calls for Service Handled by the Neighborhood Interaction Unit 1998 - 2002

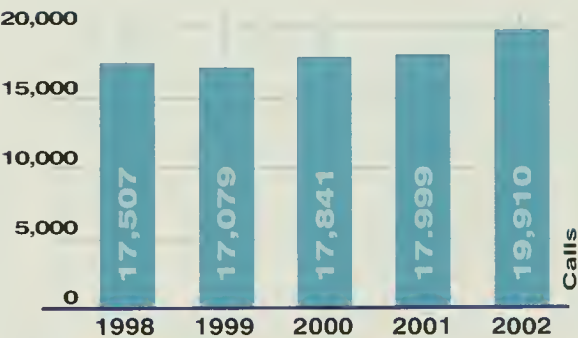
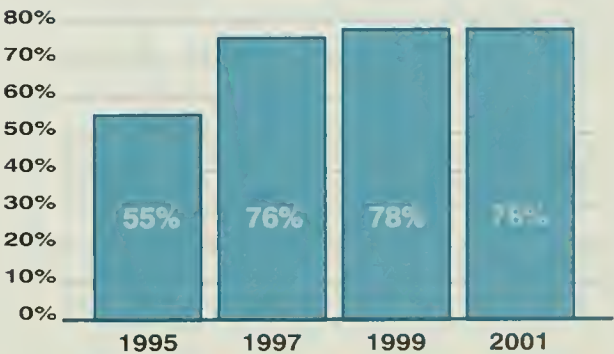


FIGURE 8: Percentage of Residents Who Feel Safe Walking Alone in their Neighborhood at Night



BUREAU OF FIELD SERVICES

The Bureau of Field Services includes:

- District Commands:

- Area A / Districts 1 & 7

- Area B / Districts 2 & 3

- Area C / Districts 6 & 11

- Area D / Districts 4 & 14

- Area E / Districts 5, 13, & 18

- Operations Division

- Special Police Division

- Support Services Division

As the largest section of the Boston Police Department, the Bureau of Field Services (BFS) includes approximately two-thirds of its total sworn staff. These personnel provide essential public safety services from 11 neighborhood police stations on a round-the-clock basis. In addition to this key patrol function, BFS also encompasses the Court Unit, the Special Police Division, the Neighborhood Crime Watch Unit, the Special Events Planning Unit, the Operations Division, and the City's Juvenile Detention Facility. Together, all of these varied personnel work toward the Department's larger goal of promoting successful community policing efforts throughout Boston.

In 2002, BFS engaged in a number of collaborative partnerships to provide new types of training for its officers. For example, teaming up with the Boston University Medical School the Bureau provided officers with specialized training to identify senior citizens suffering from Alzheimer's Disease, as well as the means to access the specialized services necessary for their care and safety.

Complaints regarding overloaded trucks traveling through city streets provided the catalyst for a unique collaborative initiative conducted with the Massachusetts State Police. Officers were first trained in commercial vehicle regulations. Then they used portable truck weighing scales to gauge and fine those responsible for broken underground pipes, recurring street surface destruction, and other damage caused by their illegal use.

In September of 2002, BFS and Special Operations personnel worked together with the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles to perform a citywide vehicle safety check. This focused inspection of 126 private vans and buses used to transport Boston school children. It discovered numerous safety and licensing violations. A total of 155 citations were issued, and additional inspections are planned to make sure these vendors will remain in compliance with the relevant safety regulations.



For over a decade, Boston has participated in National Night Out. It is a program which highlights the community's efforts to work with police to fight and prevent crime in their neighborhoods. The Neighborhood Crime Watch Unit coordinates this multi-day celebration which takes place at numerous events held at diverse venues all across Boston. In each of the last ten years, and again in 2002, Boston has been recognized as one of the Top Ten Cities participating nationwide.

In November 2002, the BFS employed the Community Anti-terrorism Training Institute ("CAT-Eyes") to come to Boston and train police officers and Crime Watch personnel in community anti-terrorism-awareness teaching methods. During 2003, the Department's Community Service Officers will implement this program by providing free preparedness presentations to community groups throughout the City. The Boston Police Department is believed to be the first major police department in the New England region to implement a CAT-Eyes program.

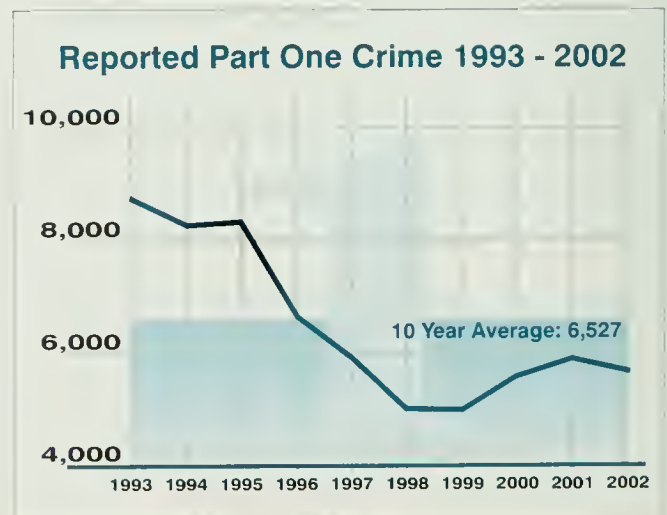
BFS personnel have also continued with Operation Crosswalk, an innovative program which enhances pedestrian safety on Boston's busy streets by targeting motor vehicle offenses at selected dangerous, high-incident intersections. Since its inception in 2001, BFS personnel have issued 13,119 citations. This helped to reduce pedestrian accidents by 51 incidents, and motor vehicle accidents by 327 incidents in 2002.

During 2002, District A-1 personnel used a variety of innovative measures to continue to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout the Downtown, Beacon Hill, Charlestown, Financial District, Chinatown, and North End neighborhoods.

Since September 11th, District A-1's personnel have remained particularly cognizant of the fact that Boston has become a potential target for future acts of terrorism. Together they protect the thousands of people who live, work, and shop in the district's neighborhoods, as well the many sites with historic and symbolic significance along the Freedom Trail, among downtown's large concentration of office buildings, and throughout the area's burgeoning maze of new transportation infrastructure. During 2002, these growing security duties included intricate protective measures for several Liquefied Natural Gas tankers, which made numerous heavily escorted journeys through Boston's inner harbor. District A-1 personnel provided an extensive land-based security presence via observation posts in locations along the waterfront, all strategically placed to afford maximum protection during the safe passage of each tanker.

District A-1 staff continue to work closely with groups such as the Midtown Park Plaza Neighborhood Association, formed by local residents and businesses to combat drug-related crime in the Theater District. Together they discuss quality of life issues, crime prevention, and other community-related concerns in a joint attempt to eradicate illegal drug dealing. At the same time, comprehensive anti-crime initiatives such as "Operation Vice Grip" and "Operation Wilbur" have effected numerous drug-dealing and prostitution arrests in the Theater District and nearby Bay Village and Chinatown neighborhoods.

Operation Vice Grip was used in conjunction with the ongoing Operation Squeeze to target prostitutes in addition to their would-be customers. Operation Wilbur has also been an ongoing strategy, focusing specifically on drug arrests in the Theater District. In 2002, four hundred and fifty-six drug arrests were made as a result of these combined efforts, due to significant cooperation among the District's patrol officers, its Drug Control Unit, the BPD Citywide Drug Control Unit, and the Youth Violence Strike Force.





District A-1's Drug Control Unit also performed "Operation Cordo-N-Grato" which targeted heroin dealing in the North End. It resulted in twelve additional arrests, along with the execution of two search warrants. Working in cooperation with other investigative units throughout the Department, District A-1's Drug Control Unit further assisted the Massachusetts State Police in a criminal investigation known as "Operation Neighbor Hoods" in the North End. This initiative recovered numerous firearms, included the execution of five search warrants, and resulted in the arrests of several high-level organized crime figures. District A-1's warrant arrests increased by 35 percent, with total drug arrests rising by 77 percent from last year.

In 2002, District A-1's calls for service increased 10 percent from 67,245 to 74,424. This increased workload was also complemented by enhanced performance from District personnel, with emergency response times in Charlestown dropping to the lowest in the entire city--just four minutes for the most urgent "Priority 1" calls.

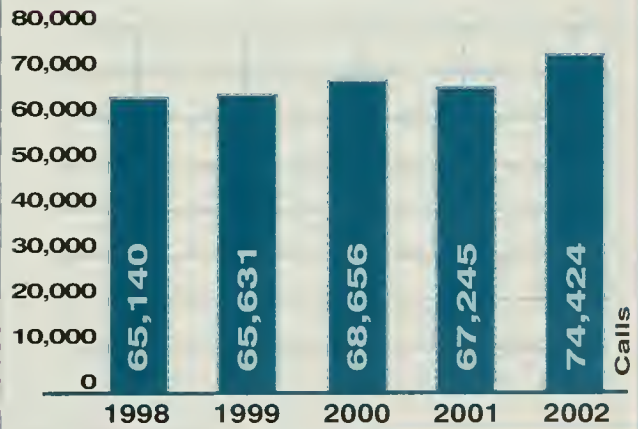
At the same time, regular meetings of the District A-1 Advisory Committee helped A-1 personnel to work with representatives from neighborhoods throughout the district to improve quality of life and crime issues. In addition to these representatives, district personnel also continued to work closely with members of: the Downtown North Association; the Chinatown, Charlestown, and North End Safety Committees; the Bay Village, and Leather District's Neighborhood Associations; and the Lower Washington Street, and Charlestown Youth Task Forces on a regular basis.

Part One Crime Comparison 2001 - 2002

» A-1	01	02	% Chg.
» Homicide	4	4	0%
» Rape*	34	41	21%
» Robbery*	363	351	-3%
» Aggravated Assault	407	400	-2%
» Burglary*	613	448	-27%
» Larceny*	3,661	3,840	5%
» Vehicle Theft*	734	610	-17%
» Total Part I	5,816	5,694	-2%

*Includes "Attempts"

Calls for Service 1998 - 2002

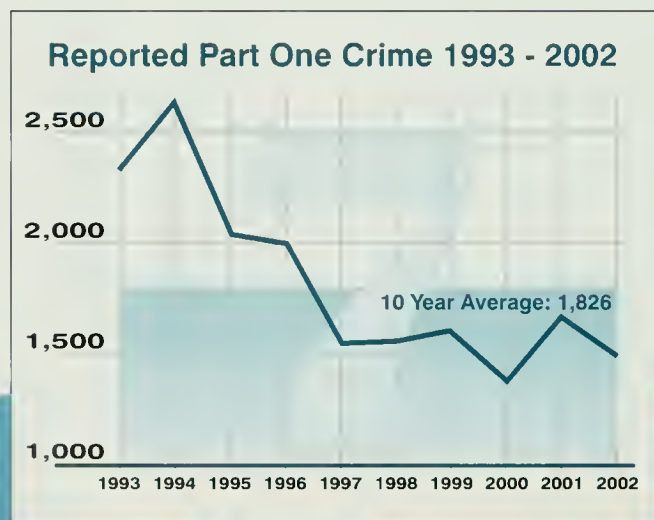


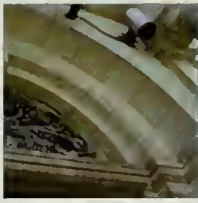
DISTRICT A-7
Captain James M. Claiborne
69 Paris Street
East Boston, Massachusetts 02128-3053
(617)-343-4220

During 2002, District A-7 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout East Boston.

Among these, the special emphasis A-7 personnel have continued to place on outreach to a variety of community groups has been particularly well received. The Latino community comprises approximately 42 percent of East Boston's population, and so a monthly meeting with representatives of the various Latino social service agencies in East Boston provides a regular opportunity for outreach and networking within this important segment of the community. At the same time, these kinds of pro-active meetings and strategy sessions help A-7 staff members to gain a growing understanding of the Latino community's concerns. The closer working relationships they help to foster also encourage the cultivation of ongoing partnerships, as well as police-community crime-prevention measures throughout East Boston's neighborhoods.

Officers from District A-7 have established an excellent working relationship with the City's Inspectional Services Department (ISD). During the past year this partnership resulted in numerous inspections at local businesses. In several instances, multiple violations of local Building, Health, Environmental, and Safety codes were discovered. Citations were issued, and in one case an entire residence had to be condemned for safety reasons. This partnership has proven very successful in rooting out negligent, absentee landlords and other unscrupulous vendors, and makes an important contribution to an improved quality of life for those who live and work in East Boston.





Being responsive to the community concerns noted in its Strategic Plan remains a high priority for District A-7. This can be seen in its continued dedication to roadway safety through the use of a T-55 traffic enforcement car, Speed Board, and radar guns in high volume areas. In 2002, three additional officers were trained to use this equipment, and together, A-7 officers totaled 11,419 motor vehicle citations and 7,477 parking violations.

One particularly effective policing effort in 2002 concerned an officer who observed a suspicious motor vehicle being operated in Maverick Square. After further investigation, the officer arrested the vehicle's driver on numerous drug warrants. Still sensing that something wasn't right, he then had the motor vehicle towed to District A-7, where it was legally inspected more closely,

As a result, \$7,000.00 in hidden U.S. currency and a package believed to be one kilo of cocaine were discovered. This one arrest alone prevented cocaine with an estimated street value of approximately \$150,000, along with an additional \$3,200 in illicit U.S. currency (which the suspect had on his person) from reaching East Boston's streets.

District A-7 personnel also increased their monitoring of licensed premises in 2002. In a series of random checks initiated by Captain Claiborne, "Operation Butt Out" used officers and three teenage volunteers to visit numerous establishments. Their purpose was to ensure regulatory compliance with Massachusetts General Laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to minors. Perhaps as a result of the publicity surrounding this program, almost all of these establishments were found to be in compliance.

Part One Crime Comparison 2001 - 2002

» A-7	01	02	% Chg.
» Homicide	4	3	-25%
» Rape*	15	18	20%
» Robbery*	110	115	5%
» Aggravated Assault	236	213	-10%
» Burglary*	258	193	-25%
» Larceny*	615	591	-4%
» Vehicle Theft*	432	356	-18%
» Total Part I	1,670	1,489	-11%

*Includes "Attempts"



DISTRICT B-2
Captain Albert E. Goslin
135 Dudley Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts 02119-3203
(617) 343-4270

During 2002, District B-2 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Roxbury and North Dorchester.

In late spring, District B-2 personnel unveiled their comprehensive new Crime Reduction Strategy. To execute it, teams of officers, detectives, and supervisors worked closely with a diverse set of partner agencies. They developed and implemented crime prevention, intervention, and enforcement measures tailored to the needs of specific neighborhoods. These teams include members of the Probation Department from Roxbury, Dorchester, West Roxbury, and the Boston Municipal Court, as well as representatives from the Massachusetts Parole Board, the Department of Youth Services, the Boston Housing Authority Police, and the Roxbury Youth Works.

Together these teams planned, conducted, and then analyzed the results of a coordinated set of ongoing anti-crime activities. These measures included numerous warrant apprehensions as well as increased patrols, both visible and undercover, within known neighborhood "hot spots." Mutli-agency teams also conducted joint visits to local probationers' and parolees' homes to see if they were abiding by the terms of their court-mandated return to their neighborhoods. If found to be non-compliant, these individuals were immediately targeted for additional prosecution. For those willing to make more productive choices, home visits provided additional opportunities for officers to provide positive reinforcement to these individuals and their families as they began to reintegrate themselves back into the community.



District B-2 personnel also began implementing a focused set of measures designed to address shootings in the Grove Hall area during 2002. Known as the Grove Hall Initiative, its four-pronged strategy tracked and targeted specific behaviors, territories, times, and persons involved in drug trafficking and other violent activities. Armed with this information, officers then removed these dangerous individuals from the neighborhood via several major sweeps. For example, in a second phase of "Operation Steel Curtain", five firearms were seized as the result of eight arrests for a variety of drug offenses. Conducted in cooperation with the Youth Violence Strike Force, "Operation Halls of Justice", resulted in another 12 arrests, and the seizure of four additional firearms. Together, these initiatives and others like them have significantly diminished the number of shootings and aggravated assaults in the neighborhood, while also removing armed criminals and their weapons from the streets.



Part One Crime Comparison 2001 - 2002

» B-2	01	02	% Chg.
» Homicide	18	17	-6%
» Rape*	67	78	16%
» Robbery*	415	368	-11%
» Aggravated Assault	880	832	-5%
» Burglary*	575	549	-5%
» Larceny*	1,970	1,822	-8%
» Vehicle Theft*	1,388	1,265	-9%
» Total Part I	5,313	4,931	-7%

*Includes "Attempts"

DISTRICT B-3

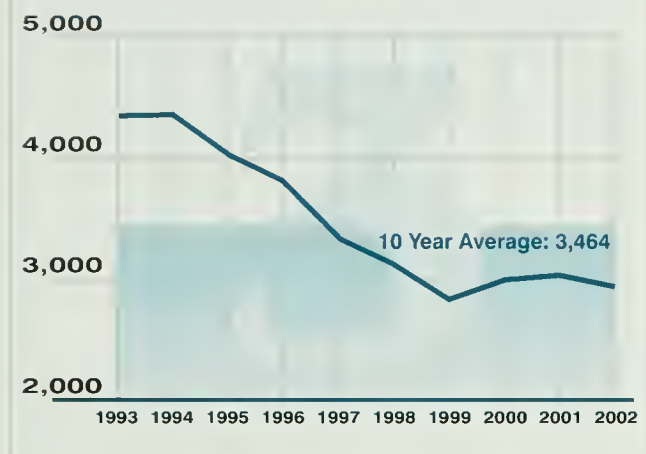
Captain Pervis Ryans, Jr.

1165 Blue Hill Avenue

Dorchester, Massachusetts 02124-3914

(617) 343-4700

Reported Part One Crime 1993 - 2002



Part One Crime Comparison 2001 - 2002

» B-3	01	02	% Chg.
» Homicide	12	15	25%
» Rape*	57	48	-16%
» Robbery*	215	266	24%
» Aggravated Assault	655	566	-14%
» Burglary*	312	287	-8%
» Larceny*	926	1,056	14%
» Vehicle Theft*	836	699	-16%
» Total Part I	3,013	2,937	-3%

*Includes "Attempts"

During 2002, District B-3 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Dorchester and Mattapan.

Detectives working on domestic violence cases found their efforts bolstered in 2002, both through enhanced training, and the addition of some useful new tools. A threat-assessment software package now aids investigators in finding, tracking, and intervening when necessary to prevent repeat offenders from harming their intended victims. Digital cameras also allow them to provide immediate, on-scene, visual documentation of any injuries to victims, as well as other evidence found at crime scene locations.

This type of documentation has been a key to prevention efforts and successful prosecutions alike. In both areas, District B-3 personnel continued to work closely with the District Attorney's Office. Together, their efforts were further facilitated by the Dorchester District Court. One of only three of its kind in the nation, the Court's specialized programs were created as a prototype for new methods of domestic violence prevention and prosecution efforts by the Department of Justice.

Preventing auto-theft has also been a continuing area of focused effort. Working closely with patrol staff and state officials, B-3 detectives now enter every auto theft into a database, and analyze it for emerging trends. They conduct routine investigations at local auto shops, and gather intelligence from concerned citizens and legitimate business owners. This wealth of data helps them to identify at-risk vehicles, potential theft locations, and the players who may be involved in vehicle theft, insurance fraud, the re-sale of stolen parts, and illegal dumping of abandoned vehicles onto neighborhood streets. Captain Ryans has also used this information pro-actively to mail out a "Stolen Car Alert" full of anti-theft tips to all local vehicle owners determined to be in high-risk categories.

In response to growing tensions and the threat of escalating violence within local schools, B-3's Community Service Office helped to create a process to resolve the problem. Officers quickly brought together a coalition of concerned groups including: students, parents, school administrators, the BPD's School Police Unit and Youth Violence Strike Force, local clergy and community leaders, and representatives from multiple City and State agencies. These diverse groups came together to jointly identify the problem and its causes, ask each other for input and assistance, and then to pool their resources to work out a solution.



DISTRICT C-6
Captain Robert Cunningham
101 West Broadway
South Boston, Massachusetts 02127-1017
(617) 343-4730



During 2002, District C-6 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout South Boston.

Highlighting the year in District C-6, was an all out effort to control illegal parking on both the side streets and major thoroughfares of South Boston. This effort had been long-planned via a series of meetings with neighborhood residents, city officials, and local community leaders. However, a tragic fire in October of 2002, resulting in the death of an eight-year-old girl, became the unexpected catalyst for its implementation. Spearheaded by officers from District C-6, this comprehensive effort quickly gained the attention of residents and business owners throughout the community. During 2002, District C-6 personnel issued over 22,000 parking violations, an increase of 30 percent over 2001.

District C-6 personnel also redoubled their efforts to serve arrest warrants in an expeditious manner. To do this, the warrants are now broken down by geographical location. With this information in hand, the responsibility for service is then assumed by the appropriate Beat Team Leaders and the response units assigned to that particular sector. Under this program, warrant service has increased 75 percent, with 31 warrant arrests in December alone.

District C-6 also re-established its presence on the World Wide Web by registering its updated website: southbostonpolice.com, and adding new content. The site now includes a "Most Wanted" page, a traffic and parking update, and even a contest page which awards an "official District 6 T-shirt" to one lucky winner each week.

The District's Drug Control Unit continued its efforts to remove illegal drugs and associated criminal activity from the neighborhoods. Working undercover, together with members of the BPD Major Case Unit, the Massachusetts State Police, and the Salem, New Hampshire P.D., the District C-6 Drug Unit executed a search warrant where

Reported Part One Crime 1993 - 2002



31 kilos of cocaine and over \$130,000 in U.S. currency were seized. By itself, this one operation was the largest single seizure of drugs and drug money in Boston during 2002.

Members of the C-6 Community Service Office continue to form and maintain close working partnerships with numerous community, business and non-profit organizations. CSO personnel assisted in the planning for the 2nd Annual South Boston Street Festival, which had over 15,000 attendees. They also continued to work with local youth by supporting job-development activities, sports programs, and Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) programs. Also, at the request of the Department of Defense, District C-6 personnel trained over 1,000 South Boston federal employees in a customized "street-smarts" awareness and crime prevention program, which earned them a Special Merit Award from the federal government.

In addition to its police officers, District C-6 also counts two clinical social workers among its staff members. They are part of the Department's citywide participation in the Youth Service Providers Network which targets at-risk young people. Together they provided counseling to nearly 150 young people and their families in 2002, many of whom had been referred to them by the C-6 Drug Control Unit.

Part One Crime Comparison 2001 - 2002

» C-6	01	02	% Chg.
» Homicide	2	0	-100%
» Rape*	17	26	53%
» Robbery*	75	111	48%
» Aggravated Assault	235	236	0%
» Burglary*	212	225	6%
» Larceny*	1,122	1,137	1%
» Vehicle Theft*	494	431	-13%
» Total Part I	2,157	2,166	0%

*Includes "Attempts"



DISTRICT C-11
Captain Thomas F. Lee
40 Gibson Street
Dorchester, MA 02122-1223
(617) 343-4330

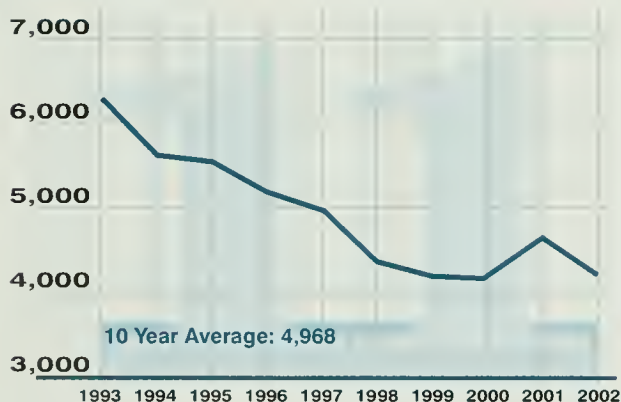
During 2002, District C-11 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Dorchester.

Drug trade in Dorchester took a direct hit as a result of an undercover investigation known as Operation Crossbow. Over the course of six months, C-11 Drug Control Unit and federal Drug Enforcement Administration personnel worked together to make a series of undercover buys. Through them over 70 grams of heroin were purchased. This led to the arrest of two suspects and the seizure of over 200 additional grams of heroin. A subsequent search warrant prompted a further seizure of 14 grams of heroin, assorted production and packaging paraphernalia, and monies thought to be drug proceeds. Together, the drugs seized in this investigation represented a possible street value in excess of \$70,000.

Since the summer of 2002, personnel from District C-11's Community Service Office have worked closely with the Colonel Daniel Marr Boys and Girls Club on a promising new program known as "Street Smarts." The idea behind it is to bring local young people together with the officers who serve their community in a safe, fun, and relaxed setting. This opportunity encourages them to learn first hand what a police officer's work-day really entails--in contrast to the many non-factual stereotypes they may have heard about, or seen on television. It also gives the young people a chance to develop positive, long-term relationships with adults who are willing to act as mentors and positive role models for their group. Thus far, over 30 pre-teens have participated.

Many of District C-11's successes in lowering crime district-wide can also be seen in the mirrored success of Dorchester's ongoing Safe Neighborhood Initiative. Through it, police personnel continue to work closely with representatives from the Massachusetts Attorney General's Office, the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, the Department of Youth Services, and neighborhood-based health centers.

Reported Part One Crime 1993 - 2002



Part One Crime Comparison 2001 - 2002

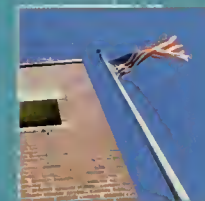
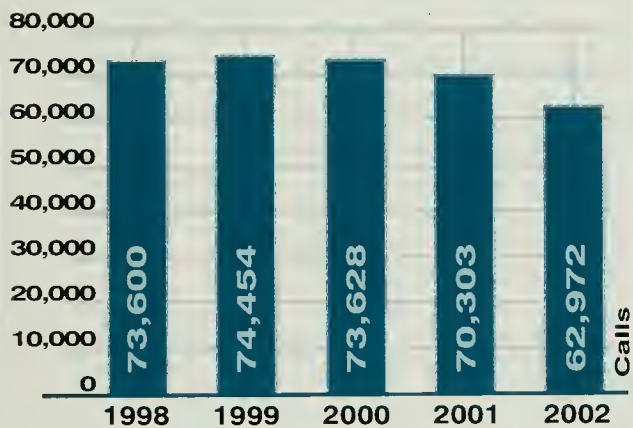
» C-11	01	02	% Chg.
» Homicide	7	10	43%
» Rape*	55	57	4%
» Robbery*	412	356	-14%
» Aggravated Assault	688	576	-16%
» Burglary*	516	524	2%
» Larceny*	1,793	1,661	-7%
» Vehicle Theft*	1,217	1,062	-13%
» Total Part I	4,688	4,246	-9%

*Includes "Attempts"

Through this collaboration they meet regularly with community members, provide increased opportunities for education and awareness, and have also put in place several badly needed community liaison personnel to reach out to the growing Vietnamese community in Dorchester.

A newly renovated station house now aids C-11 personnel in their mission. After five months of working in nearby trailers, the construction resulted in new and expanded space for the district's detectives, its domestic violence programs, and the C-11 Community Service Office. Using this new space as a springboard, officers have continued to target some of the most difficult problems in the neighborhoods they serve via ongoing initiatives such as the "Close To Home" domestic violence prevention program. A summertime "Party Line" directs a dedicated patrol car to noisy addresses so that other patrol staff can focus on more pressing emergencies, while after-school youth programs and others geared toward the specific needs of senior citizens remain popular with community residents.

Calls for Service 1998 - 2002



During 2002, District D-4 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout the Back Bay, South End, Lower Roxbury, and Fenway neighborhoods of Boston.

D-4 personnel marked the passage of 2002 by successfully overseeing numerous large-scale events. Often these events were unplanned, and many required a significant police presence to be deployed on short notice. Tensions related to a janitors' strike focused on several downtown office buildings with marches, protests, and blockades at several locations. In each case, District 4 personnel protected the strikers' rights to peacefully assemble and air their views, while also addressing the concerns of nearby businesses, schools, and residential areas. Working closely with the leaders of the strike and protest groups, business leaders, and other City agencies, D-4 personnel made sure local residents were able to go about their daily lives without undue interruption or fear of violence.

District D-4 personnel continued to maintain a positive presence with the young people of their district, particularly during the summer months of school vacation. Their stepped-up efforts to prevent youth violence paid off with a significant reduction in violent incidents. Violent crime in District 4 dropped 15 percent from 2001, while firearm-related arrests almost doubled, resulting in a 138 percent increase in recovered firearms.

District 4 also continued to maintain close relationships with numerous civic and neighborhood groups. Approximately fifteen to twenty of these groups meet monthly to share information and talk about neighborhood crime-fighting strategies. Most every neighborhood is represented, including: the Hurley Block Neighborhood Association, the Parkland Management Advisory Committee (Southwest Corridor), the Roxbury Crossing Neighborhood Association, the East Fenway and West Fenway Police Panels, the South End Police Panel, and the Back Bay Neighborhood Association. These meetings are always well attended and help D-4's officers to cultivate cooperative, long-term relationships with these groups. Their active members continue to be the "eyes and ears" of the community, and by providing vital information leading to arrests, they remain an important key to the overall success of D-4's neighborhood policing efforts.

Part One Crime Comparison 2001 - 2002

» D-4	01	02	% Chg.
» Homicide	5	2	-60%
» Rape*	34	42	24%
» Robbery*	485	468	-4%
» Aggravated Assault	495	444	-10%
» Burglary*	623	635	2%
» Larceny*	4,226	3,887	-8%
» Vehicle Theft*	1,160	843	-27%
» Total Part I	7,028	6,321	-10%
*Includes "Attempts"			



The Youth and Police in Partnership (YPP) program continues to support at-risk youth in District 4 through its Youth Council. This program has been very successful during the past seven years, having served hundreds of local youth, and has now been expanded to include six additional police districts. Numerous BPD volunteers donate their time to the program, and their efforts have also promoted close partnerships with organizations such as Northeastern University's Law School and College of Criminal Justice, the Huntington Theatre, the Department of Youth Services, and Harvard University. Through these ongoing developments, the program continues to fulfill its mission as a comprehensive citywide youth service program.

Reaching out to the community is a common theme in District 4, and so it was perhaps unsurprising that D-4 personnel were able to share their knowledge and expertise with residents in other parts of Boston during 2002. After a high incidence of attacks on women in adjacent Brighton and the North End, its officers conducted self defense and safety awareness classes for interested residents. Using Rape Aggression Defense techniques, they taught classes designed to increase potential victims' chances of surviving an attack. These classes were overwhelmingly successful, with approximately 300 attendees.



During 2002, District D-14 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Allston and Brighton.

D-14 personnel were particularly active in their ongoing partnership with the City of Boston's Inspectional Services Department. Together, ISD and BPD personnel routinely conducted inspections of suspect properties for health, safety, and other local code violations. Often these buildings are sub-standard, multi-family dwellings. Typically they provide poorly maintained and over-priced housing to large numbers of college students. The inspections program has helped to correct violations that have been ignored by unscrupulous absentee landlords, and to fine them for what appears in some cases to have been years of such neglect. Some properties were found to be so hazardous upon entry that they had to be evacuated and even condemned to ensure the occupants safety from vermin, faulty utilities, exposed wiring, rotting trash, and other dangers.

Maintaining strong partnerships with neighboring schools such as Boston College, Boston University, and Harvard University, has also remained a key part of District D-14's overall crime prevention strategy. In addition to providing Captain Evans with opportunities to speak to their incoming students on a variety of public safety issues, university administrators now participate in regular weekend ride-alongs with District personnel. These joint efforts seek to prevent underage drinking by finding and eliminating boisterous off-campus parties before they can create unwanted problems for the students or their neighbors. At the same time, this tactic also helps to lessen or prevent other crimes too, such as vandalism, assault, disorderly conduct, and drunken driving. It may also help to explain positive trends such as D-14's reduction of auto thefts by 17 percent, break-ins by seven percent, and sexual assaults by 25 percent in 2002.





Reducing crime while working in partnership with organizations throughout the community has also continued to play an important part in District 14's ongoing efforts to address Allston-Brighton's quality of life concerns. For example, local liquor stores have continued to work with D-14 undercover personnel as part of "Operation Keg," and the Governor's Highway Safety Task Force's "Cops In Shops" program. Together, these programs prevent underage drinking by targeting the illegal purchase and distribution of alcohol to minors. D-14 personnel make arrests, confiscate the products, and the illegal identification which is often used to secure them. At the same time, aggressive traffic enforcement, via 15,246 citations issued in 2002, has contributed to a reduced rate of auto accidents citywide.

Part One Crime Comparison 2001 - 2002

» D-14	01	02	% Chg.
» Homicide	2	1	-50%
» Rape*	20	15	-25%
» Robbery*	84	173	106%
» Aggravated Assault	157	182	16%
» Burglary*	473	439	-7%
» Larceny*	1,319	1,485	13%
» Vehicle Theft*	462	384	-17%
» Total Part I	2,517	2,679	6%

*Includes "Attempts"



DISTRICT E-5
Captain Timothy J. Murray
1708 Centre Street
West Roxbury, Massachusetts 02132-1542
(617) 343-5630

During 2002, District E-5 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Roslindale and West Roxbury.

One key element of E-5's overall plan has been to provide staff with the best possible tools for their difficult work. This can be seen in the creative new floor-plan of their recently-renovated facility in West Roxbury. It now includes amenities such as a lunchroom and gym, in addition to office space for individual detectives, and an interrogation room with full videotaping capabilities. Detectives at E-5 were also the first to display their "most wanted" suspects on-line for all to see. These steps have all contributed to the Department's highest solve rate, along with a reduction of Violent Crime by 11 percent, and a 25 percent increase in overall arrests by District E-5 personnel during 2002.

Perhaps in part because of the District's changing demographics, the number one quality of life concern voiced by E-5 residents in 2002 remained traffic enforcement. This important area of police and community collaboration had been clearly articulated in the District's Strategic Plan, and so it has been a major goal for E-5 personnel in recent years. Armed with the positive results of a related study they conducted in 2001, District personnel dramatically increased their motor vehicle stops again in 2002. With more than 12,000 vehicle stops, District E-5 personnel tallied a 50 percent increase since 2000, which also prompted a corresponding 30 percent decrease in motor vehicle accidents. As a further result, District E-5 also noted the fewest vehicular accidents citywide.

Part One Crime Comparison 2001 - 2002

» E-5	01	02	% Chg.
» Homicide	0	4	100%
» Rape*	11	8	-27%
» Robbery*	88	74	-16%
» Aggravated Assault	130	117	-10%
» Burglary*	187	161	-14%
» Larceny*	490	506	3%
» Vehicle Theft*	346	383	11%
» Total Part I	1,252	1,253	0%

*Includes "Attempts"

Reported Part One Crime 1993 - 2002



NOTE: Prior to 1997 District E-13 was a section of District E-5

District E-5 personnel also continued to work closely with community residents to keep them abreast of their efforts, and to encourage new collaborations and partnerships in crime prevention. Dozens of neighborhood-based Crime Analysis and Prevention Meetings gave Captain Murray the opportunity to provide local residents with the same up-to-the-minute crime statistics and trend information shown to the Department's senior commanders at their Headquarters briefings. These extremely visual and factual presentations use PowerPoint and crime mapping software to vividly depict recent crime trends in a specific neighborhood or geographical area. Their use also helped to spur the creation and ongoing participation of Crime Watch groups, as well as increased participation in targeted anti-car-theft programs.

District E-5 personnel conducted another highly successful year of their "Operation Pick-Off" in 2002, which resulted in numerous warrant arrests. This was in turn part of a larger plan, which sought to reduce crime by actively targeting repeat offenders before they could commit additional crimes. This strategy paid off handsomely. During 2002, E-5's personnel posted a 79 percent increase in warrant arrests, along with corresponding 14 percent and 16 percent decreases in burglaries and robberies, to leave District E-5 with the lowest crime rate in the City for the second straight year.



DISTRICT E-13
Captain Robert M. Flaherty
3347 Washington Street
Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts 02130-2639
(617) 343-5630

During 2002, District E-13 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Jamaica Plain.

District personnel worked closely with a unique cross-section of community groups and concerned citizens to achieve many of the shared goals that they had established in the District's Strategic Plan. One new project brought to fruition in 2002 was the creation of a Community Mediation Program. Its goal is to assist neighborhood residents in peacefully resolving civil disputes-such as landlord/tenant issues, disagreements among neighbors, parent/juvenile issues, and other family disputes before they can become contentious or lead to violence. The program received operating space through an ongoing partnership with the Egleston Square Main Streets organization, and now includes the services of two E-13 officers who've been trained and certified as professional mediators.

District 13's detectives also took a considerable bite out of the incidence of car-breaks, the District's number one crime, by working closely with Beat Team supervisors and patrol officers on each shift. Together they made over 20 arrests for this specific type of offense alone. They also assisted in the successful prosecution of a notorious scam artist who had been preying upon Jamaica Plain's elderly community. The detectives were instrumental in the prosecution of a serial burglar, by using DNA evidence they'd collected from a 1998 break-in to secure a conviction. One positive result of these focused efforts and others like them was a district-wide decrease in violent crime of 11 percent during 2002.

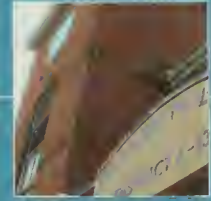
Continuing to target motor-vehicle-related offenses and the associated quality-of-life concerns they often engender was another high priority for E-13 personnel in 2002. In traffic enforcement, officers issued 11,660 moving citations, an increase of over 1,200 citations. Parking violations also increased to 10,690, with an increase of over 2,000 violations issued.

The District's successful automobile noise reduction campaign continued as well. In addition to improving citizens' quality-of-life by significantly decreasing the volume of noise disturbances, "Operation Sound Off" generated an additional positive side effect: In these stops officers often discovered motorists who were operating vehicles while unlicensed, many of which were uninsured, or unregistered.

Part One Crime Comparison 2001 - 2002

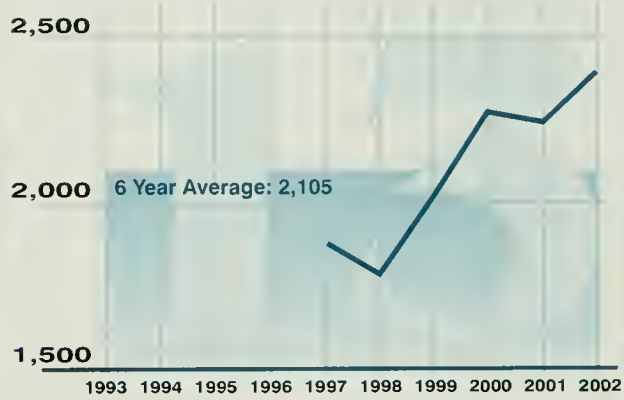
» E-13	01	02	% Chg.
» Homicide	8	2	-75%
» Rape*	30	17	-43%
» Robbery*	151	161	7%
» Aggravated Assault	272	228	-16%
» Burglary*	221	212	-4%
» Larceny*	901	1,136	26%
» Vehicle Theft*	670	642	-4%
» Total Part I	2,253	2,398	6%

*Includes "Attempts"



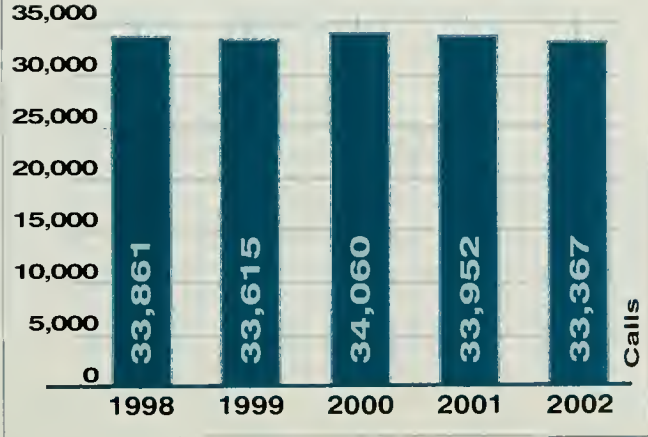
Community members have been, and will continue to be valued partners in many of Jamaica Plain's ongoing crime-prevention and community-building efforts. This can be seen in the close cooperation among District personnel and groups such as the Jamaica Plain Business Association, the Urban Edge Community Development Corporation, the Egleston Square Y.M.C.A., and the Hyde Square Task Force. E-13's Community Service Officers have also maintained close relationships with non-profit elderly service organizations such as Ethos and Match-Up. District 13 personnel were pleased to see that a Jamaica Plain neighborhood crime watch group was recognized as one of the Top Ten in the entire City of Boston by the Police Commissioner, Mayor Menino, and the Department's Neighborhood Crime Watch Unit.

Reported Part One Crime 1993 - 2002



NOTE: Prior to 1997 District E-13 was a section of District E-5

Calls for Service 1998 - 2002



During 2002, District E-18 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing in Hyde Park and Readville, as well as portions of Mattapan and Jamaica Plain.

Drug interdiction came to Cleary Square during 2002 in the form of "Operation Clear-E." This initiative resulted in the arrest of four street dealers for marijuana sales, as well as the seizure of large quantities of marijuana, \$4,390 in cash, and a firearm. The E-18 Drug Control Unit also successfully closed down a brazen storefront drug-sales operation by targeting an establishment known as *Smoke and Grooves 2*. Several thousand dollars of drug paraphernalia, over \$1,000 dollars in cash, and additional large amounts of marijuana were seized.

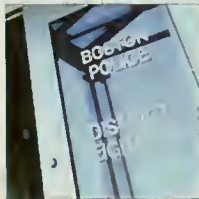
District 18 personnel discovered that the shop had also been selling illegal CD's. This matter was turned over to the Massachusetts Attorney General's Office for prosecution. Throughout the course of the year, these and other cooperative efforts like them netted over \$30,000 in seized drug proceeds, 19 handguns, and one machine gun.

E-18 personnel also revitalized their theft prevention and anti-crime measures to address the District's number of car-breaks in several important ways. First, innovative new prevention measures included a focused awareness campaign. It targeted two important groups: motorists and the vendors who service their vehicles. Automotive shops and other local businesses were asked to display anti-theft literature and posters warning of the penalties for receiving stolen property.

Motorists were also warned when they were observed to be at risk by leaving valuables unattended in unlocked vehicles. Pamphlets which resembled a parking ticket were issued to these motorists advising them of the dangers of this type of behavior. Further, the District's Anti-Crime Unit was deployed on the morning watch, to specifically address the issue of larceny from motor vehicles, and worked closely with neighboring jurisdictions. Over 40 arrests were effected, and a significant amount of stolen electronic components were recovered.



Among District E-18's most important achievements in 2002 was the cultivation of a close partnership with the Boston Transportation Department and groups of concerned local residents. Several senior citizen residents of the Blake Estates housing complex had been seriously injured while crossing to the nearby Shaw's Supermarket on Hyde Park Avenue. To heighten safety awareness among both area motorists and pedestrians, new crosswalk signage and flashing traffic signals were added and re-timed. The local Elks Lodge also donated additional pedestrian crossing signs, which Shaw's and Blake Estates residents worked together to site and install to help prevent future accidents.



Part One Crime Comparison 2001 - 2002			
» E-18	01	02	% Chg.
» Homicide	4	2	-50%
» Rape*	21	19	-10%
» Robbery*	126	90	-29%
» Aggravated Assault	257	200	-22%
» Burglary*	232	157	-32%
» Larceny*	585	703	20%
» Vehicle Theft*	455	421	-7%
» Total Part I	1,680	1,592	-5%
*Includes "Attempts"			



During 2002, the Emergency Operations Center received 623,930 emergency 9-1-1 calls-many of these in foreign languages. Operations personnel prepared over 7,000 stolen vehicle reports, and handled more than 60,000 towed vehicles. Neighborhood Interaction Unit (NIU) personnel also dealt with an additional 19,910 non-emergency incident reports via telephone, while the Operations Tape Librarian created, catalogued, and compiled over 3,800 cassette tapes for administrative and criminal investigations, and provided testimony in numerous court proceedings.

The Operations Division also continued its comprehensive efforts to hire and train 43 civilians to replace police officers as emergency dispatchers in 2002. Thus far, more than 30 civilian Dispatchers have already moved into these on-air positions. More will follow them as they complete their training. Over the course of several years, as this change-over to civilian dispatchers is completed, it will free up a like number of police officers for neighborhood patrol assignments and other duties citywide. The addition of their presence on a daily basis will be a significant aid to the Department's community policing efforts throughout Boston.

The Operations Division's primary goal has always been to provide professional, emergency dispatch services to support street-level officers and their commanders with information that is as timely, accurate, and complete as possible. Their efforts to do so 24-hours a day, every day of the year resulted in nearly 50 commendations for meritorious service among Operations Division personnel in 2003. The following is but one example among many:

At approximately 01:36 hours on Tuesday morning, August 27, 2002, a Police Dispatcher received a partially garbled radio transmission indicating a possible "officer-in-trouble" distress call. The Dispatcher immediately cleared the channel and alerted all nearby units. After recognizing the radio number transmitted, the Dispatcher sent back-up units to the A202A unit's last known location. It was later learned that its two officers had observed and attempted to question a suspect which earlier bulletins had identified as likely to be armed and dangerous.

When approached by the officers on foot, the suspect opened fire with a handgun, striking one officer in both the arm and leg. The officers returned fire, but the suspect was able to flee on foot. The Dispatcher quickly worked to piece together multiple sources of information while also coordinating the arrival of additional back-up units. At the same time, the fleeing suspect continued to fire at pursuing officers, until he was finally wounded, and then subdued. Throughout this emotional incident, the Dispatcher worked calmly and professionally with street officers to provide them with the information and other resources they needed.



Emergency Medical Services personnel quickly transported both the wounded officer and the arrested suspect to area hospitals for life-saving medical treatments. The officer continues to recover, while the suspect remains in custody, facing attempted homicide and other serious charges.

Operations Division personnel have always prided themselves on their close professional working relationships with all of the public safety agencies in Boston, as well as those throughout the region. Police personnel have always worked shoulder to shoulder with their counterparts at the Boston Fire Department and Emergency Medical Services at the street level. However, since September 11, 2001 there has been a growing urgency to more closely synchronize the agencies' efforts at the dispatch and strategic levels as well. To accomplish this important goal, the agencies first convened a committee to set up a Boston Public Safety Inter-operability Channel. Its creation provided a direct operational radio link among personnel at each of the three agencies, as well as the Boston Emergency Management Agency.

Using this link, commanders at each of the agencies can now contact operational staff from any of the other agencies, or all of them at once. In a crisis situation this capability will be invaluable and could help to save countless lives, including those of its users.

Since its creation, this group has supervised further implementation, testing, and maintenance of this emergency radio capability, which can be made operational in seconds. Weekly testing is conducted to make sure that interoperability function of this channel can be available immediately if it is ever needed. Additional phases of this project are already underway to increase communications with other city agencies as well (i.e., Parks and Recreation, Public Works, etc.), and to any neighboring jurisdictions who may wish to participate in the future.

BUREAU OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS

The Bureau of Special Operations includes:

- Mobile Operations Division
- Tactical Support Division (Mounted Unit, K-9 Unit)
- Youth Violence Strike Force
- Environmental Safety Division (Haz-Mat Unit, Harbor Patrol, Explosive Ordnance Unit)
- School Police Unit
- Youth Service Officer Unit

As its name implies, the Bureau of Special Operations (BSO) consists of several highly trained units that are frequently called upon to address many of the Department's most challenging and potentially dangerous assignments. Whether they are involved in executing high-risk warrants, rendering safe an explosive device, testing potentially hazardous materials, or providing security at a high-profile public event or a public school, BSO personnel successfully perform a surprisingly diverse set of public safety roles throughout Boston each day.

During 2002, the Youth Violence Strike Force (YVSF) continued its ongoing efforts to successfully track, arrest, and prosecute gang members and other violent felons. Working with numerous law enforcement agencies and community partners, they continued prevention, intervention, and enforcement initiatives such as Operation Cease-fire and Operation Night Light. As noted elsewhere in this report, they also augmented these earlier successes with several new and promising companion programs. These include the multi-agency Boston Re-entry Initiative, and an intense collaboration among YVSF and other BPD investigative personnel to solve shootings where further incidents of retribution are thought to be likely. The effective combination of these efforts were again honored by the United States Department of Justice, through its selection of Boston for its Project Safe Neighborhood Award for violence prevention.

Dealing with the unique concerns posed by potential terrorist acts has also remained a top priority for the entire Department in 2002. Several BSO units are at the forefront of these ongoing domestic preparedness efforts. For example, in 2002 the Explosive Ordnance Unit dealt with over 200 calls regarding suspicious, potentially explosive devices. New bomb suits, sophisticated x-ray and containment equipment, and training with the FBI and other agencies all helped them to respond safely and professionally to each of these calls. Each threat was rendered harmless without further incident.

Similarly, the Hazardous Materials Response Unit continued to work closely with diverse state, local, and federal agencies to plan, train for, and maintain the constant readiness necessary to deal with incidents involving chemical, biological, radiological and other hazardous materials. These ongoing preparations involved the research and evaluation of complex new equipment, procedures, and training methods, as well as planning for numerous "what if" eventualities. Hazmat personnel then use this data to participate in highly detailed drills and tabletop exercises with other City of Boston and regional public health and safety agencies. They also work closely with Boston Police Academy staff to provide up-to-date Weapons of Mass Destruction, and critical Incident Command System training to BPD personnel on a regular basis.

The Mobile Operations Patrol Unit's (MOP) Harley Davidson motorcycles provide an impressive visual element to their diverse duties throughout the City. During 2002, these duties included a number of arrests for disorderly conduct during demonstration and other incidents of civil unrest, as well as those resulting from their daily patrols, and the nearly 40,000 traffic citations they issued throughout the year. MOP personnel also staff the Department's highly skilled Entry and Apprehension Team, provide extensive dignitary protection, crowd control, and special event escort services, and have also been heavily involved in the elaborate security measures provided for the LNG tankers journeying through Boston Harbor.

The primary goal of the School Police Unit in 2002 continued to be providing a safe and secure learning environment for Boston's schoolchildren. Using Student Threat Assessment Teams, School Police were able to react immediately to over 200 threats against specific schools or members of a school community. These teams included psychologists who worked with officers, school officials, and parents to create an appropriate but flexible response to each threat. Key education and prevention programs also encouraged young people to make positive life choices before they become involved gang violence, drug abuse, truancy, and other unproductive behaviors. As a result of these collaborative efforts, Boston's schools noted an almost 10 percent drop in overall incidents, along with a 30 percent drop in the number of recovered weapons.



NEW ANTI-GUN VIOLENCE STRATEGIES PRAISED

In response to new violent crime challenges in 2001 and 2002, the Boston Police Department and its many partners developed some important - and promising - new initiatives. As 2002 drew to a close, these efforts were recognized by the Bush Administration. Known collectively as "Boston Strategy II", they won a prestigious Project Safe Neighborhoods Award from the U.S. Department of Justice. Project Safe Neighborhoods is the federal government's signature firearm violence prevention program nationwide.

Boston's four-pronged strategy includes the following ongoing initiatives:

- Unsolved Shootings Project
- Boston Re-entry Initiative
- District-based Strategies
- Law Enforcement/Community Crime Reduction Strategy

Using a balanced approach, these programs make purposeful, combined use of prevention, intervention, and enforcement measures. In 1994, Commissioner Evans launched a new direction for policing in Boston, emphasizing that "You cannot be credible on enforcement if you are not credible on prevention." This philosophy still holds today, and can be seen in the common principles guiding the four programs:

- Focused intervention, analysis, and prioritization of offenders
- Fair and balanced message
- Consistent follow-through
- Strategic collaboration

The Unsolved Shootings Project (USP) - One of the most promising of the new initiatives, the project uses a strategic approach to firearm violence prevention. It recognizes that a relatively small number of people are actively involved in perpetuating firearm violence. Often they engage in retaliatory incidents, driving further cycles of violent retribution. By focusing intense and quick scrutiny on the open cases, and the individuals most likely to retaliate, this initiative seeks to break these dangerous cycles before they can grow.

Partners in this effort include: the Boston Police Department, the Suffolk County D.A.'s Office, and the US Attorney's Office. Key officials from BPD's Bureaus of Investigative Services, Field Services, and Special Operations, along with the Office of Research and Evaluation meet with prosecutors and federal law enforcement agencies on a bi-weekly basis to examine all open shooting cases in the city. Their objectives are to:

- Solve shooting cases in which witness and/or victim reluctance is hindering prosecution.
- Identify the suspects who are driving the shootings, using all lawful and constitutional means to remove them from the community.



At each meeting, the working group looks at the following categories from the previous two-week period:

- firearm arrests
- reported firearm incidents
- "shots fired" calls for service, looking for any new trends or patterns
- intelligence data
- ongoing investigations
- possible evidence matches from the ballistics comparison database
- suspect activity
- offenders expecting imminent release from incarceration

A significant outcome of the intensified focus on these cases has been a reduction in shootings and open cases during 2002. The Department recorded 27 percent fewer open cases in calendar year 2002 versus 2001, with a decrease from 170 to 128. Shootings were also down by 20 percent, dropping from 222 to 179.

Boston Re-entry Initiative - This initiative seeks to deter repeat offenders by supervising high-risk criminals as they return to the community from

county, state, and federal prisons. The program began by addressing the highest-risk offenders slated for release from the Suffolk County House of Correction. It has since expanded to include both juveniles and adults returning from the state and federal systems as well. The program is young and still in formation, but early results have been promising.

District-based Initiatives - Partnerships in each of the city's 11 police districts include representatives from local police, parole, probation, the District Attorney's office and the Department of Youth Services. They intentionally mirror, and are intended to actively support the successful citywide partnerships which they were modeled on during recent years.

Law Enforcement-Community Crime Reduction Strategy - The Department is leading the development of a new intensively focused intervention and prevention strategy with high-risk individuals and families in several crime-impacted neighborhoods. This goal is being achieved via close working relationships with: The Boston Foundation, Mayor Menino's Boston Centers for Youth and Families, the Commonwealth's Executive Office of Health and Human Services, and numerous other community, faith-based, and criminal justice partners.

Research and experience indicate that a close relationship exists between crime problems and health and human service problems. As a result, these problems are often found clustered together around a small number of significantly challenged families and individuals. These groups may be involved with multiple city or state agencies at any given time. This initiative seeks to strengthen the links among these various service providers in order to give affected families and individuals a greater chance to break the cycles of violence they find themselves in. By maximizing their opportunities for community support, self-betterment, and the creation of positive life-choices, other destructive habits, behaviors, and counter-productive choices can either be eliminated, or at least significantly diminished.

SPECIAL EVENTS



Although the Special Events Unit does much of its work "behind the scenes", its function within the Bureau of Field Services is important. Each year the Unit devises detailed operational plans for dozens of major events and hundreds of smaller ones. Some of the major events--like the annual St. Patrick's Day Parade, or the Caribbean Carnival--attract hundreds of thousands of people, and require months of planning with district personnel, neighboring jurisdictions, the MBTA, and many others.

In recent years, and particularly since September 11, 2001, Special Events' personnel have also been called upon to plan how the Department will deal with the growing number of political demonstrations and protest groups. Often a protest organized by one group will spur a counter-protest by another. Or an unplanned demonstration could impede pedestrian or motor vehicle traffic on the City's streets, or create difficulties for emergency-response personnel. So a delicate balancing act is often necessary to ensure that 1st Amendment rights are guaranteed to all, while also preserving the legitimate public safety expectations of the larger community.

Such complex situations sometimes act as potential catalysts for civil disobedience, retributive violence, and property crimes, so the importance of prevention through proper prior planning can not be overstated. In such instances, Special Events tries to work with the participants well beforehand to make sure that opposing groups are

kept apart from each other to the extent possible, while still allowing their competing views to be heard. Sometimes this necessitates the rapid deployment of additional specialized personnel and equipment. If necessary, march routes can be shifted, or physical barriers can be employed to protect the participants, police, and the general public.

Special Events Unit personnel work closely with a large number of internal and external groups to create workable plans that keep everyone safe. They host weekly meetings to review upcoming events throughout the City, and then plan for any special measures that may be required in cooperation with any of the City, state, and regional agencies who participate. Community outreach also plays an important role, particularly for groups who may not know what types of permitting or advance preparation will be necessary for their event or gathering. Though labor-intensive, this collaborative approach continues to win praise, keep the peace, and enable groups of all types to have their messages heard in a safe environment.

In the fall of 2002, the Democratic National Committee selected the City of Boston to host its 2004 convention. "You can feel the energy in the city," noted DNC National Chairman Terry McAuliffe. "There's no city the Democratic Party would rather be in than Boston." The DNC's selection of Boston is quite an honor, since it has never before hosted a national political convention until now.

One of the major strengths of Boston's successful DNC bid was its comprehensive public safety component. This detailed content was particularly important, since dealing with potential demonstrations and terrorist threats is now a key challenge at such gatherings. The Department noted its depth of experience in handling similar high-profile national events in the past, by making peaceful and professional use of its existing capabilities.

Some of the positive examples noted were: the New England Patriots Super Bowl victory celebration, the 2000 Presidential Debate; the 1992 and 2001 Sail Boston Regattas; the Major League Baseball All-Star Game, and a much-publicized national Biotech Conference which attracted thousands of participants and demonstrators. In each of these cases, the Department successfully demonstrated how its extensive planning, community relations, intelligence, and crowd control capabilities all combined to greatly minimize the need for confrontation, violence, and mass-arrests. This expertise has also been routinely put to use for popular annual events like Boston's First Night celebration, the Boston Marathon, and large parades and ethnic festivals which draw hundreds of thousands of attendees from all over the East Coast. The Department further pointed out that its personnel regularly coordinate detailed security measures for high-profile international dignitaries, as well as frequent Presidential and Vice Presidential visits.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION



Boston's public safety agencies have received numerous accolades from federal and state agencies, convention groups, and others for their professional and dedicated coordination of major events. However, while winning the convention bid should bring with it the prospect of national attention and important economic development opportunities for Boston, its selection is only the beginning of a lengthy and complicated planning process. Exhaustive preparations for the event itself, as well as the safety of attendees, demonstrators, and the City's own residents are already well underway. Additional preparations will continue throughout 2003. In all of these endeavors the Department's goal will be to make sure that by 2004 we are prepared to support, as Mayor Menino has proclaimed, the "best convention in DNC history."

Boston Harbor has always played a key role in the City's development, which now includes four centuries of seafaring history, innovation, and commerce. Policing this important gateway to Boston and the entire New England region falls squarely onto the shoulders of the BPD's Harbor Patrol Unit, whose commander is Boston's official Harbormaster.

Relying primarily on four vessels ranging in size from 22-83 feet in length, the Harbor Patrol Unit is responsible for ensuring the safety of 44 square miles of scenic, but busy coastal waterways. Working in close cooperation with numerous state, local, and federal agencies including the U.S. Coast Guard, the Harbor Unit's personnel enforce maritime codes and environmental regulations, supervise 2,000 moorings, and also provide emergency search, rescue, and recovery services as needed.

HARBOR PATROL RESPONSIBILITIES GROW

Since September 11, 2001, the Harbor Patrol Unit's responsibilities have changed and grown considerably. The Unit's personnel continue to act as the primary law enforcers and emergency first-responders in drownings, groundings, and other maritime and harbor island incidents requiring their attention.

At the same time, serious domestic preparedness concerns have now become an important round-the-clock responsibility as well, since the United States Departments of Transportation and Homeland Security have rated Boston harbor as a potential high-threat area. This is due in part to its high volume of commercial shipping, use as a fuel energy depot, and popularity as a tourist destination.

To address these concerns, the Harbor Unit has already increased the level of services it provides. These include additional highly visible patrols, as well as unannounced spot location checks, and underwater explosives security sweeps. They also include regular security details for Liquefied Natural Gas tankers moving through Boston Harbor, as well as providing escorts for some 250,000 passengers on the 70 cruise ships which passed through and berthed in the harbor.

As part of its planning efforts to make Boston's harbor security a national model, the Harbor Patrol Unit is also working with the Department of Transportation to outfit the unit with 3 new vessels via its Port Security Grant Program. Two NightCat Interceptor boats will now provide BPD personnel an enhanced high-speed pursuit and



intercept capability that will be useful in defending against potential terrorist acts, in rescue efforts, and in drug interdiction patrols.

An additional 57-foot vessel will house a floating command post for water-borne critical incident management. In addition to an ambulance-like medical suite, this vessel will also aid in underwater hazard detection, environmental protection, and emergency rescue efforts. Its advanced electronics will also facilitate inter-agency satellite communications and precision navigation capabilities. Federal funds are expected to cover the entire cost of the 3 ships' combined \$3 million price tag, and delivery is expected to take place in late spring and early fall of 2003.

YOUTH SUMMER SAILING PROGRAM



District A-7 personnel coordinated a new Boston Police Activities League (PAL) Sailing Program at East Boston's Piers Park Sailing Center. The idea for the program came about as the result of a meeting among Department personnel, the leadership of PAL, and representatives from the Sailing Center. Together they formulated a plan that builds on the success of the Department's popular Junior Police Academy program, via \$39,000 in grant funding from PAL.

The program combines sailing lessons with additional instruction in topics like first aid, gang violence prevention, and the dangers of drug use. It also helps to promote values like self-respect

and cooperation, and gives kids and cops a useful opportunity to meet and get to know each other in a pleasant, waterfront recreational setting. "It's really about survival skills; surviving on the water, surviving in the city," noted PAL President Gerald Ridge.

Approximately 100 young people, ages 11-14 from East Boston, Hyde Park, Roxbury, Mattapan, downtown, and Brighton participated in the program's inaugural year. For many, it was the first sailing experience of their lives. Partners such as the East Boston YMCA, and Jamaica Plain's Italian Home for Children also worked closely with District A-7's Community Service Office to make the program a success, so much so that it has already been funded for the summer of 2003.

BPD WORKING PROACTIVELY TO ADDRESS PROFILING ISSUES

Over the course of the past several years racial profiling has become a controversial and increasingly important nationwide issue. At the same time, the Boston Police Department has been at the forefront of the law enforcement agencies working to successfully address community and employee concerns surrounding this complex issue at the state, local, and federal levels.

In the area of policy development, BPD has been one of the leaders of a coalition of more than two-dozen public safety agencies throughout the Commonwealth. This group has advised the legislature, the Executive Office of Public Safety, the Massachusetts Attorney General's Office, and two successive Governors on law enforcement issues related to racial profiling. Together they worked on the implementation of new legislation, which went into effect in early 2001. Through it, Massachusetts enacted a new statewide policy addressing police practices in motor vehicle stops, and specifically mandating the collection of standardized data for future analysis. Additionally, the Department has advocated for and worked on improving how analysis is completed once data is collected.

At the federal level, the Department has also facilitated an ongoing dialogue between the Department of Justice and police departments across the country. These activities have included the creation of a statewide Police Executive Development Roundtable (PEDR) group, designed to examine and address issues involving police integrity. Through this group, and others such as the Regional Community Policing Institute of New England, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Department has advocated for improved nationwide efforts to train, supervise, evaluate, and where necessary to discipline law enforcement personnel who engage in unlawful racial profiling practices. This advocacy has taken the form of curriculum development for chiefs and senior policy makers on issues impacting police integrity, including racial profiling issues and dilemmas.

Much of the work done by Department personnel has centered on efforts to identify best practices and then to create the appropriate policies and practices necessary to strengthen them. This can be seen in the revision of the Department's Field Interrogation and Observation procedures. A newly revised Department rule mandates how this activity will be conducted, while a new form and database allow for standardized and streamlined data collection. While the Department is responsive to the community in collecting data, the Department also seeks to do so in a way that supports rather than hinders officers' community policing efforts. Over the course of time, this data will further assist the Department in gauging the success of its existing policies and practices, and then fine-tuning them as necessary.

A great deal of emphasis has also been placed on community outreach and cooperation. The Department works closely with each of the various groups already mentioned above as well as many others. Their joint goal is to keep lines of communication open so that they can develop a mutual understanding of the issues involved which purposely takes into consideration the diverse viewpoints of the community as a whole. As a result, the Department maintains strong collaborative partnerships with a diverse set of stakeholders throughout the community.

The Boston Police Department continues to place a special emphasis on useful crime prevention and intervention activities, along with its more traditional investigative and enforcement roles. Doing this requires a willingness to challenge assumptions. It also requires an ability to look at the Department's larger role within the community it serves in new and creative ways.

For example, during 2002 BPD personnel actively sought new ways to work with Boston's diverse ethnic communities. In particular they looked to engage those who, as recent immigrants, were not yet entirely familiar with the laws and other criminal justice practices of the Commonwealth. In doing so, they had two goals. First, they used these contacts to prevent many crimes before they could happen. Second, BPD officers wished to cultivate strong, long-term ties to these new and growing segments of our community. These kinds of relationships promote productive two-way communication, and also help link new immigrant populations to the kinds of public safety, healthcare, and other basic services that their families may need, but may not know how to access.

To forge these kinds of ties, Department personnel identified areas where they found needs for additional attention, support, or services. One significant unmet need identified in East Boston was for English classes for the local Latino population. This need was particularly acute, since approximately 2,000 people were already on waiting lists for such English as a Second Language instruction.

To address this need, District A-7 personnel submitted a detailed proposal to the East Boston Foundation. The Foundation awarded an initial grant to fund English as a Second Language instruction for 35 local adult Latino residents, using a Spanish-speaking language instructor assigned to District A-7. The program was a success. Media outlets including the Boston Sunday Globe touted the positive aspects of police officials teaching Latino residents the English language. On July 18th, Mayor Thomas M. Menino was on hand to present graduation certificates to each of the initial 35 graduates. He lauded the program for its efforts to promote the safety and vitality of the Latino community in East Boston through this unique example of police-community partnership and cooperation.



**ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE
CLASSES PROMOTE
COMMUNITY
POLICING**

The Bureau of Investigative Services achieved a number of significant accomplishments during 2002. Among the most important of these accomplishments was the Crime Laboratory Unit's national accreditation by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors-Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD-LAB). The Unit completed a comprehensive four-day accreditation inspection performed by three ASCLD-LAB inspectors from forensic laboratories in Virginia, Utah, and South Carolina. This type of accreditation is granted only after an extremely thorough evaluation of a laboratory's management practices, personnel qualifications, technical procedures, quality assurance program, and facilities. ASCLD-LAB notified the Crime Laboratory that each of these factors had not only been met, but also exceeded their high standards for accreditation.

CRIME LABORATORY RECEIVES ACCREDITATION

This achievement is a further validation of the Crime Lab's ability to consistently deliver world-class professional forensic services to the Boston Police Department and the citizens of Boston. Its receipt comes as the result of years of careful preparation, hard work, and dedication by the Crime Lab's entire staff. The accreditation is also a direct reflection of the remarkable teamwork and diligence that the laboratory staff exhibits on a daily basis to identify and aid in the prosecution of violent criminals.

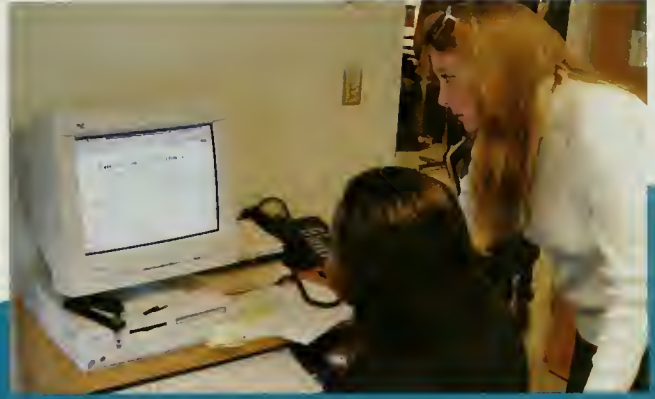
One tool the Crime Lab uses to do this is the Combined DNA Index System, or CODIS. It is a computer database that contains DNA profiles from unsolved crimes, as well as DNA profiles from a number of convicted offenders. The database links information between the Boston Police, the Massachusetts State Police, and investigative agencies throughout the United States. The Crime Laboratory Unit added this new investigative tool to its battery of existing forensic services in the fall of 2000. By the end of 2002, the

Crime Laboratory Unit generated 422 DNA profiles from biological evidence for input into the CODIS database. This resulted in the Lab identifying 74 case-to-case "hits" and evidence linking 29 convicted offender profiles which were already contained in the database.

Using this powerful tool, the Crime Laboratory Unit also began a Sexual Assault Cold Case Project in the summer of 2002 in partnership with the Sexual Assault Unit. The project's objective is to generate DNA profiles from cases identified as "no-suspect blitz rapes." The profiles generated are entered into the CODIS database to provide investigators with potential suspects or new leads via



case-to-case linkages. The scope of this project included approximately 500 cases from 1984 to 1993. Cases from 1994 to 1999 had already been processed during a previous CODIS project. Casework received since 1999 had already been processed as part of the Lab's day-to-day routine. Once the Sexual Assault Unit had identified the cases with potential biological evidence, they worked with the Crime Lab to review them. Together they identified 200 cases for subsequent analysis and DNA profiling. By the end of 2002, these had already generated 36 new DNA profiles, resulting in three convicted offender "hits" and eight new case-to-case linkages.



PROSECUTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENDERS

In September of 2000, the U.S. Department of Justice provided \$5 million in funding to begin the Judicial Oversight Demonstration Initiative. This innovative domestic violence prevention / prosecution project has proven to be a significant catalyst for other subsequent improvements as well. Organized by the Department's Domestic Violence Unit and its many community and law enforcement partners, these additional positive changes now include:

- The Repeat Call Analysis Program - Allows the staff to maintain and distribute regular reports from a timesaving, domestic violence offender database.
- Domestic Violence Advocates - Now in place at each of the Department's 11 district stations.
- High-Risk Repeat Domestic Violence Offenders - Now targeted by a regular working group of criminal justice partners, using additional federal grant funding to implement the Department's successful No Next Time strategy.
- Computer connectivity with Dorchester District Court - Allows real-time judicial access to up-to-date information on the violation of restraining orders, outstanding warrants on high-risk repeat offenders, and other relevant databases.
- Government Partnerships - The Domestic Violence Unit commander was named by Attorney General John Ashcroft to the National Advisory Committee on Violence Against Women, has also served as an advisor on Gov. Romney's Public Safety Committee, and works closely with the Commonwealth's Executive Office of Public Safety.
- Sex Offender Registration Information Unit - Now assisted by Domestic Violence Unit detectives in tracking offenders who fail to register.
- Domestic Violence Unit-hosted training - Led by experts from Washington, D.C. and the Urban Institute, including remarks from Diane Stuart of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.

BPD 2002 AWARD RECIPIENTS

THE SCHROEDER BROTHERS MEMORIAL MEDAL

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR

THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD

Police Officer Zenaida Flores District A-1

Police Officer Carlton A. Williamson District A-1

THE WALTER SCOTT MEDAL

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR

THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD

Sergeant Detective Daniel M. Keeler B.I.S.-Homicide Division

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR IN MEMORY OF

DETECTIVE ROY J. SERGEI

THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD

Police Officer Paul F. Brooks District D-4

Police Officer Eric A. Francis District D-4

Police Officer Ted R. Rivera District D-4

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR IN MEMORY OF

DETECTIVE THOMAS J. GILL

THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD

Police Officer John C. Dailey District C-6

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR IN MEMORY OF

DETECTIVE SHERMAN C. GRIFFITHS

THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD

Police Officer Stephen Rioux District B-3

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR IN MEMORY OF

DETECTIVE JOHN J. MULLIGAN

THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD

Police Officer Gregory D. Dankers District B-3

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR IN MEMORY OF

POLICE OFFICER LOUIS H. METAXAS

THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD

Police Officer Jeffrey T. Bird District B-2

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR IN MEMORY OF

POLICE OFFICER THOMAS F. ROSE

THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD

Sergeant Courtney C. Matthews Academy

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR IN MEMORY OF

SERGEANT RICHARD F. HALLORAN

THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD

Sergeant Detective Robert M. Merner District B-2

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR IN MEMORY OF

POLICE OFFICER JEREMIAH J. HURLEY, JR.

THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD

Police Officer John J. Bresnahan District C-6

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR IN MEMORY OF

POLICE OFFICER BERISFORD WAYNE ANDERSON

THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD

Police Officer Scott R. Roby District C-11

THE MAYOR'S MEDAL OF EXCELLENCE

THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD

Police Officer Susan A. Lucero District C-11

THE WILLIAM J. TAYLOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD

THE BOSTON POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL AWARD

Police Officer Michael P. Linskey District B-2

COMMISSIONER'S SPECIAL CITATION

Police Officer James R. Tarantino	District B-3
Police Officer Michael R. Want	District B-3

COMMISSIONER'S SPECIAL CITATION

Police Officer Michael LoPriore	District A-7
Police Officer Lance R. Norwood	District A-7
Police Officer Martin O. Velez	District A-7

COMMISSIONERS UNIT CITATION

This Unit Citation is awarded to the following officers who are assigned to District C-11, the Sexual Assault Unit and the Youth Violence Strike Force.

Superintendent Robert P. Dunford
Lieutenant Detective Joseph J. Zinck
Lieutenant Detective Gary S. French
Sergeant Detective John J. Donovan
Sergeant Detective Daniel J. Downey
Sergeant Detective Elton M. Grice
Detective Thomas E. Lembo
Detective Lisa R. Holmes
Detective Todd M. Hartgrove
Detective Kevin W. Sweeney
Detective Joseph P. Lally
Detective Brian J. McEachern
Detective Robert J. Twitchell
Detective Paul G. Schroeder
Detective John Jay Greene
Detective James P. Nolan
Detective Richard F. Atwood
Detective William L. Kee
Police Officer Martin M. O'Malley
Police Officer William M. Bulger
Police Officer Michael P. Keaney
Police Officer Brendan A. McCarthy
Police Officer Dennis Rorie
Police Officer Tahisha L. Skeen
Police Officer Gregory P. Long
Police Officer Edward P. Meade
Police Officer Paul J. Passanisi

On Wednesday, October 2, 2002, the following members of the Boston Police Department were honored for their performance of outstanding acts of bravery and courage at the Annual Massachusetts State Trooper George L. Hanna Memorial Awards for Bravery Ceremony held at the State House:

STATE TROOPER GEORGE L. HANNA MEDAL OF VALOR

Sergeant Detective William J. Robertson
Drug Control Unit - District B-3

Police Officer William I. Griffiths
District A-1

Police Officer Michael C. Hanson
District B-2

Police Officer Edward P. Meade
Youth Violence Strike Force

STATE TROOPER GEORGE L. HANNA AWARDS FOR MERIT

Lieutenant Robert W. Ciccolo, Jr.
District B-2

Police Officer Edward J. Garvey
Drug Control Unit - District B-3

Police Officer Scott M. Mackie
Drug Control Unit - District B-3

Police Officer Edmund J. Rautenberg
District A-1

These actions for which the above officers were cited reflect favorably not only on themselves, but on the Department and City which they so ably serve. On behalf of the Department, I extend my congratulations for their pride and commitment and dedication to duty.

Paul F. Evans
Police Commissioner

BPD RETIREES 2002

Deputy Superintendent Edward R. Eagar Jr.

Captain Detective Melbert J. Ahearn

Lieutenant Detective Patricia Eagar

Lieutenant Eric Hahn

Sergeant David M. Allen

Sergeant Detective Thomas Creavin

Sergeant Diane M. Culhane

Sergeant Detective William H. Dacey

Sergeant Detective Harry Deltufo

Sergeant Thomas E. Flanagan

Sergeant Detective William Kelley, Jr.

Sergeant David Kennedy

Sergeant Thomas R. Matheson

Sergeant Detective Thomas H. Miller

Sergeant Detective Stephen A. Murphy

Sergeant Dennis J. Ross

Sergeant Ronald S. Smith

Officer Thomas J. Adams

Detective Robert F. Ahearn

Officer Robert F. Allen

Officer Gerard M. Arroyo

Officer John F. Bilodeau

Detective Stephen A. Brady

Officer David M. Brodbeck

Officer Angelo G. Conti

Officer David K. Crawford

Officer Brian J. Cunningham

Detective George F. Degregorio

Officer David Dickerson

Officer Ronald L. Dinocco

Officer Daniel E. Donahue Jr

Officer Richard J. Goode

Officer James Happnie

Officer Paul M. Jackson

Officer Bradford H. Jones

Officer William P. Kenney

Officer John V. Lehmann

Officer Thomas W. Lynch

Officer Richard A. MacDonald

Officer Charles Manuel

Officer Robert M. Marciano

Officer Gerard M. McDonald

Officer George F. McGrath

Officer Dennis McKenna

Officer Edward O'Toole

Officer Patrick A. Quinn

Officer Robert M. Rogers

Officer Richard D. Tuden

Detective Joseph F. Wells

Officer Paul Wosny

Boston Police Department Active Duty Deaths for the year 2002:

Detective William W. ("Wally") Gillis, District C-6

Officer Joel V. Nickrosz, District B-2

Officer Kenneth M. Lynch, District C-6

Officer William F. O'Reilly, Jr., BAS-Central Supply Unit

Sergeant Detective Richard C. Famolare, District D-4

Officer John T. Connolly, District B-3



"We are not this story's author, who fills time and eternity with His purpose. Yet His purpose is achieved in our duty, and our duty is fulfilled in service to one another."

- President George W. Bush, January 20, 2001



Executive Offices

343-4500	Office of the Police Commissioner
343-4577	Bureau of Administrative Services
343-4300	Bureau of Field Services
343-4526	Bureau of Internal Investigations
343-4497	Bureau of Investigative Services
343-4410	Bureau of Professional Development
343-5646	Bureau of Special Operations
343-5043	Chief Administrative Hearings Officer

Key Operational Services

343-4661	Central Supply
343-4379	Facilities Management
343-4665	Finance
343-4610	Fleet Management
343-4475	Hackney Carriage
343-4677	Human Resources
343-4545	Labor Relations
343-4550	Legal Advisor
343-4520	Media Relations
343-4520	Neighborhood Crime Watch
343-4530	Research & Evaluation
343-5096	Resource Development & Strategic Planning
343-4620	Telecommunications

Key Investigative Services

343-4465	Ballistics
343-4527	Community Disorders
343-4690	Crime Lab
343-4350	Domestic Violence
343-5625	Drug Control
343-4470	Homicide
343-5200	Major Investigations
343-4400	Sexual Assault
343-4328	Intelligence Unit
343-4444	Youth Violence Strike Force

Area/District Stations

343-4240	A-1 40 New Sudbury Street Beacon Hill, Charlestown, Chinatown, North End, Bay Village, Financial District
343-4220	A-7 69 Paris Street East Boston
343-4270	B-2 135 Dudley Street Roxbury, North Dorchester
343-4700	B-3 1165 Blue Hill Avenue Dorchester, Mattapan
343-4730	C-6 101 West Broadway Street South Boston
343-4330	C-11 40 Gibson Street Dorchester
343-4250	D-4 650 Harrison Avenue Back Bay, South End, Fenway, Lower Roxbury
343-4260	D-14 301 Washington Street Allston, Brighton
343-4560	E-5 1708 Centre Street Roslindale, West Roxbury
343-5630	E-13 3347 Washington Street Jamaica Plain
343-5600	E-18 1249 Hyde Park Avenue Hyde Park, Mattapan, Readville
343-4600	Area G Operations Division

